PEOPLE: Jones's Country

هذه نسخة من الأصل

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FR — PARIS: Thursday, overcast with frems. 10-14 (50-57). LONDON: Thursday, overTemp. 7-14 (45-57). CHANNEL: Moderate, v. cloudy. Temp. 16-22 (61-72). FRANKFURT: ast with rain. Temp. 8-12 (46-54). NEW YORK: . Temp. 19-12 (66-54).

SIGNAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

Algeria	4.00 Din.	Iran	125 Rials	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Israel	15 7.50	Norway	4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din	Italy	700 Lire	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Jordan	325 Fils	Portugal	40 Esc.
Canada	C$ 1.10	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	400 Mils	Kuwait	400 Fils	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Lebanon	£L3.25	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Libya	L.D.n. 0.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Tunisia	0.375 Din
France	3.50 F.	Malta	22 Cents	Turkey	T.L. 65.00
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh
Great Britain	.25 P.	Netherlands	1.90 Fior	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Greece	55 Drs.			Yugoslavia	33 D.

AMERICAN EMBASSY PARIS

aq Reports 8 Cities Hit Iranian Bombing Raids

Agency Dispatches

raq — Iran was report- bombed Baghdad and cities and towns in sday as Iraqi planes re- nbed the oil refinery in em city of Tabriz and ded their siege of Aba-

of Abadan to Iraqi eared to be possible according to claims and hints from the e Iranian news agency badan will not be al- without pitched and d battles," suggesting ops were closing in on f the city in which the st refinery is located.

ground action raged, es intensified their air strikes against each other's territory.

Tehran radio said that Iranian defenders of Abadan shot down four Iraqi fighter-bombers in a mid-morning attack on the city.

Iraq reported Iranian air strikes on eight Iraqi cities and towns. According to Iraqi military communiques, Iranian fighter-bombers struck Baghdad and seven other places in central, southern and northern Iraq — one of the most widespread Iranian Air Force actions since the war began on Sept. 22. A communique broadcast by Baghdad radio said that 14 civilians, including seven children, were killed and 25 wounded in the air strikes.

Iraq, in turn, sent planes deep into Iran, bombing the refinery complex at Tabriz and attacking Iranian troop concentrations near Dezful.

The air raid on Baghdad was the second in as many days, underlining that the capital's air defense is no major obstacle to the Texas-trained pilots of the Iranian Air Force.

Strategic Bridge

Their targets Wednesday also included Falluja, about 50 kilometers (30 miles) west of Baghdad on the Euphrates river, where a bridge of prime strategic importance carries the main road between Baghdad and the Jordanian border.

Iraqi communiques reported additional Iranian air strikes on Azadi, Chouman, Rania, and Haj Omran in the northern province of Kurdistan, as well as Kut on the main road to the south and al-Musharrah, near the southern center of Amarah.

For the first time in more than a week, the Iraqis reported a naval engagement, saying they had destroyed two Iranian vessels at the head of the Gulf. No details were given.

The Iranian news agency acknowledged that the Iraqis were trying to cut off the remaining road that links Abadan with Bandar Khomeini, formerly Bandar Shahpur, believed to be a main supply line for Iranian troops and revolutionary guards holding out in Abadan. The agency also said that the Iraqis were mounting pressure on the port of Khorramshahr.

An Iraqi field commander said that his advancing troops and armor were only three or four miles from the city overlooking the Shatt-al-Arab estuary.

Cause of War

Analysts believe that if Abadan falls the Iraqis would then be in control of the two banks of Shatt-al-Arab. Iraq's insistence on total sovereignty on the estuary was a main cause of the war.

The Iranian premier, Mohammed Ali Rajaie, was scheduled to arrive in New York Thursday to represent Iran in the UN Security Council debate on the war, Iranian officials said Wednesday. In a surprise announcement, the Iranian mission informed the United Nations that Mr. Rajai would head a special delegation to the council consisting of Behzad Nabavi, Minister of State for Executive Affairs, and advisers Goodarz Eftekhar and Ebrahim Anvari.

In a broadcast monitored in London, Tehran radio said that Iranian airborne troops killed more than 1,000 Iraqi soldiers in a series of so-called lightning attacks Wednesday in the Ilam sector of western Iran. There was no independent confirmation of the Iranian claim.

Iran Threatens Mining

The Shatt-al-Arab on the southern front leads to the Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz, through which much of the oil to the West flows, and the commander of the Iranian Navy was quoted by Tehran radio as saying: "If it becomes neces-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

ficial Unions Quit ish Labor Council

arry Trimborn
geles Times Service

— Poland's official anization for the gov- trolled labor unions d in the aftermath of to permit independent Polish news agency d.

y said Tuesday that nent labor unions had ithdraw from the Cen- of Trade Unions, with g 14 expected to pull d of next month.

ns that the Central rade Unions has prac- l to exist," PAP said. agency did not give a e collapse. But it was ly linked to the wave t summer that spread to other parts of Po-

ikers' Target

cil was one of the or targets. They main- it did not represent rests, but was merely nsmission belt for the labor policies.

that a major problem p of the labor council uestion of Polish labor on at international

il, like similar ones in unist states, has repre- h workers at the UN Labor Organization ultinational agencies. se of the council does e official status of the unions, which repre- ally all workers in Po- establishment of the unions. They remain rnment control, but losing membership to pendents, the largest alled Solidarity, with a reportedly approach-

rt to diminish the ap- new unions, their gov- nterparts have begun rms designed to retain dling membership. from the labor council rt of that effort.

tified those that have of the council as the dustry Union and oth- energy, culture and portation and road other metals, railway, municipal services.

y said that formal dis- he labor council would fter the remaining 14 fficially withdrawn.

of the new independ- ave been granted legal he Warsaw Provincial agency authorized to

i Assailed
N Assembly
s Session

d Press International

NATIONS, N.Y. — In ned appeal for peace in the foreign minister of ines, Carlos Romulo, sday that the "great was Vietnam's persis- t to dominate South-

he opening speech in Assembly's first full- ate of its 35th session, old Philippine states- t the Vietnamese inva- bodia last year flouted rter, mocked its princi- ugged off world opin-

lo introduced a resolu- ored by 26 countries n international confer- ar aimed at finding "a ive political settle-

e-day debate opened ys after the assembly gly rejected a Soviet- move to expel the delegation of Pol Pot, d premier, from the ons.

United Press International

Policemen used batons to drive a black protester to a police van in Soweto on Wednesday.

Police Quell Black Protest in Soweto

United Press International

SOWETO, South Africa — Police used tear gas and dogs to disperse 3,000 jeering blacks gathered outside town hall in Soweto on Wednesday to protest the naming of South Africa's race relations minister as an honorary citizen.

The incident capped a day of violent protest in the black township, including two bombings before dawn that blew up rail links and temporarily suspended train service to Johannesburg, stranding more than 150,000 black commuters. Police also fired rubber bullets to disperse crowds that stoned buses. Six policemen were reported injured along with 11 persons who were arrested.

The crowd at town hall waved signs attacking Race Relations Minister Piet Koornhof, who is white, and Soweto's black mayor, David Thebehali. "Koornhof, return to your country," said one sign. "Thebehali is a traitor," said another.

Mr. Thebehali, who was elected in a poll boycotted by most Soweto residents, has been frequently accused of currying favor from South Africa's white-minority government.

Police dispersed the crowd after some of the blacks stoned a passing bus, minutes before Mr. Koornhof arrived by helicopter. Police were pelted with rocks and bottles by the fleeing crowd. Tear gas drifted into the hall during the ceremony and at one point Mr. Koornhof wiped his face as tears came to his eyes.

Callaghan Out; U.K. Laborites Brace for Fight

By Leonard Downie Jr.
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Former Prime Minister James Callaghan resigned Wednesday as leader of Britain's opposition Labor Party, leaving his succession to a bitter power struggle between the party's deeply divided left and right wings.

Mr. Callaghan urged labor members of Parliament to move quickly and follow tradition by electing a new leader before Parliament reconvenes next month. This selection process is believed to narrowly favor Denis Healey, the former chancellor of the exchequer, who would continue Mr. Callaghan's centrist leadership, including support for a mixed economy and British participation in NATO and the Common Market.

But the insurgent left wing of the Labor Party, led by former Energy Minister Tony Benn, has demanded that members of Parliament hold off or select the present deputy leader, Michael Foot, as a caretaker, until party activists decide at a special meeting in January on the composition of a new electoral college to select the leader.

Receptive Leader

They hope this process would produce a party leader more receptive to the left's calls for increased government control of the economy, withdrawal from the Common Market and unilateral nuclear disarmament by Britain. The left succeeded in having these positions adopted as official policies by the party's stormy annual conference in Brighton earlier this month.

Mr. Healey and his supporters made clear Wednesday, however, that he would be a candidate for election as leader by the Labor members of Parliament in their traditional balloting, which will begin at the end of this month. They strongly hinted that, if he wins, he would not step down if someone else were later selected by the party's new electoral college next year.

This could leave Labor with both a parliamentary leader eligible to become prime minister when it next won control of Parliament and a separate leader of the party organization, as is the case in West Germany where Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is the Social Democratic Party's parliamentary leader and former Chancellor Willy Brandt is the party organization's leader.

This "two popes" prospect could so antagonize the left that the party would be torn apart. Supporters of Mr. Benn warned Wednesday that, if the Labor members of Parliament "insist on holding a full leadership election in defiance of the recent [party] conference decision, this will be regarded by many constituencies as a declaration of war."

James Callaghan
... after announcing decision

On the other side, members of Parliament from Labor's center and right wing have warned they might split from the party if the left tried to force an unacceptable leader on them.

Besides Mr. Healey, Mr. Foot and Mr. Benn, the other leading candidate to succeed Mr. Callaghan is Labor's spokesman for foreign affairs, Peter Shore, a centrist who cautiously supports some policies advocated by both the left and right wings, including possible withdrawal from the Common Market.

Mr. Healey, a sharp-witted infighter, claims most of his support from the right wing. Mr. Foot, a former journalist and gifted orator, is popular with Labor's union supporters, but at 67 is considered too old to do more than try to keep the party together until the power struggle is settled and a broadly acceptable leader is chosen.

The battle for party control has tarnished Mr. Callaghan's departure from its leadership after 35

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Honecker Warns of Intervention in Poland

W. Germany Weighs Sanctions on East

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — The West German government Wednesday shied away from direct economic sanctions as a response to a recent East German decision to drastically raise currency exchange fees. But a government spokesman said the results of future talks to extend favorable credit arrangements with the East and to plan joint rail and energy projects would depend on the East German attitude toward reversing the currency regulation.

Government spokesman Klaus Boelling said the Bonn Cabinet agreed at a meeting with the assessment by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that the East German decision dealt a harsh blow to the relaxation of East-West tensions and seriously strained relations between the two German states.

Mr. Schmidt cut off a brief vacation to chair the Cabinet session.

The East German currency requirements, which went into effect Monday, and demands made in a speech Sunday by East German leader Erich Honecker that Bonn formalize its diplomatic ties with East Germany, have thrown the relations between the two German states into their worst crisis since the beginning of Ostpolitik, or the policy of reconciliation with Bonn's East European neighbors, in the late 1960s.

Mr. Honecker meanwhile warned in a speech of a possible Soviet-bloc intervention in neighboring Poland. He appeared to be the first leader of a Soviet-bloc country to threaten intervention.

Embarrassment

The deterioration in relations with East Germany is a source of considerable embarrassment to Chancellor Schmidt, whose coalition government was returned to power in national elections last week on a program that promised continued efforts to ease East-West tensions.

Mr. Boelling said after the Cabinet meeting that Bonn continued to seek a reversal of last week's currency exchange measures. But he said West Germany would not accommodate the East German policy of separation. To do so, he said, would be to pursue a "policy of pinpricks" injurious to the interests of people in both German states.

But while Mr. Boelling made clear that the Cabinet did not discuss economic sanctions against East Germany, he said that negotiations to extend West Germany's so-called swing credits to the East, as well as talks on major common transport and energy projects, would depend on East German "corrections" of the currency exchange decision.

He said also that the East German decision would be brought up at the coming meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, scheduled to begin Nov. 11 in Madrid.

Mr. Boelling's remarks put an end to speculation that Bonn might use economic pressure, such as putting an end to the swing credits — interest-free overdraw rights the East Germans use to finance business deals with West Germany — to influence the East German government.

Mr. Boelling said the Cabinet did not discuss demands made Sunday by Mr. Honecker that West Germany recognize East German citizenship and exchange ambassadors, and that border differences along the Elbe River be settled.

Under the 1973 treaty that normalized relations between the German states, Bonn continued to recognize one common German citi-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Plan on Layoffs Submitted to Workers

Fiat, Unions Reach Tentative Agreement

The Associated Press

ROME — Unions and Fiat agreed Wednesday on the draft of a plan to end labor strife that has paralyzed the auto company for more than a month.

Labor Minister Franco Foschi, who acted as mediator, announced after an all-night bargaining session that negotiators reached accord on what to do about the company's layoff of 23,000 workers for three months.

Neither Fiat nor the unions were willing to provide details of the agreement before union leaders and the rank-and-file had a chance to examine the plan. Bargainers planned to sign the draft Thursday if it received union approval.

At the company's Turin auto factories, unions disobeyed a state prosecutor's order to remove pickets and allow nonstrikers to return to work Wednesday.

Reinforcements

At first a confrontation appeared to be brewing as both picketers and police called in reinforcements at the factory gates.

The atmosphere relaxed, however, when news arrived of the agreement in Rome. Workers immediately called assemblies to discuss their next step and wait for union officials to outline the proposed accord.

Nearly 3,000 Fiat foremen and workers marched Tuesday to demand "free access" to the plants. The parade grew until 40,000 workers were marching, Italian newspapers reported.

The proposed agreement "is a compromise that does not give up any of the unions" fundamental positions," said Franco Bentivogli, secretary-general of the Metalworkers Federation, which represents Fiat employees.

Sources close to the negotiations said that the agreement calls for Fiat to guarantee that the laid-off workers will get their jobs back after the three-month suspension ends in January. The company has announced plans to fire 14,000 employees beginning that month, which would be the first dismissals in Fiat's history.

In addition, some of the 23,000 idled workers would return to work earlier than planned, and other workers would be laid off in their place for the remainder of the three months, the sources said. Some Fiat workers would take government-subsidized courses to learn skills to find new jobs.

Strikes to protest the layoffs have halted Fiat's production since Sept. 11 in the biggest wave of Italian labor unrest since 1969. Unions staged a four-hour general strike last Friday.

INSIDE

Economics Nobel

American economist Lawrence Klein of the University of Pennsylvania wins the Nobel Prize for economics for his work on world economic trends. Page 3.

Campaign '80

The political confusion that has grown out of the riddle of how to slow inflation without causing a depression is richly illustrated by a speech on economics by President Carter and a prompt Republican rebuttal. Page 3.

French Politics

Although French national elections are still six months away, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing is already on the campaign trail. Page 5.

West Germans Overflow Tiny Tonga's Open Arms

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

NUKU'ALOFA, Tonga — If you dug a hole through the center of the earth from downtown Berlin or Frankfurt, you might well step out here on the dusty streets of rustic Tonga.

And many West Germans are tempted to do just that.

Tonga is a sunny, sleepy Polynesian nation, a group of small, flat, picturesque islands in the middle of the South Pacific. It is the kind of place where the roads are unpaved, where more people own pigs than drive cars, where electricity was introduced only a few years ago and is still pretty scarce.

Tonga is also, quite literally, a banana monarchy. Bananas are one of the country's two main exports, and a banana subcommittee within the government just launched a $1.5-million Banana Revitalization Scheme to produce quality fruit for export.

The country is ruled by the bulky King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV, whose weight is variously estimated at between 300 and 400 pounds. He keeps some equally plump and well-fed geese and chickens on the front lawn of his red-and-white, wood-frame palace overlooking the Pacific Ocean.

Calm, Quiet Life

Until this year, Tonga was visited by a few hardy travelers from Australia, New Zealand and the United States. That was about it. At least in the European sense, the tourist attractions aren't much — there are no Eiffel Towers hidden amid the palm trees — although the beaches, the mostly-deserted islands, the slow pace of life and the Tongans themselves all carry a definite charm.

Then, last November, King Tupou IV paid an eight-day state visit to West Germany. Things have not been the same in Tonga since. In fact, it is said here that 1980 will be remembered as the year the Germans invaded Tonga.

"He (the king) promoted Tonga heavily while he was in Germany," explains Percival Lehaeuli of the Tonga Visitors' Bureau.

That may be something of an understatement. In fact, King Tupou seems to have unearthed a mother lode of escapism and romanticism within the psyches of postwar Germany.

"*Ich liebe die Deutschen* (I love the Germans)," the 62-year-old monarch was quoted as saying to German reporters. "I'd like a lot more of them in my kingdom.

"I will exempt every German who settles in my country from all taxes. In addition, a German can rent a piece of land for life at a tremendously cheap price."

The widely-circulated West German weekly magazine, "Bunte" — a rough equivalent of "People" magazine in the United States — published these promises of tax exemptions alongside color pictures of palm trees, blue water, island beaches and teen-aged Tongan women.

AP

King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV

"Here every German is king," the magazine trumpeted.

In addition, the king — who graduated from the University of Sydney law school after becoming the first Tongan ever to go to college — played on West Germany's national pride.

He declared his love of German art and German history. He reminded the Germans that one of his own great-grandfathers was a German immigrant, and that there was a century-old treaty of friendship between the two nations. He claimed that Otto von Bismarck, Germany's greatest statesman, served as a "model" for him in governing Tonga.

King Tupou also noted that his official limousine was a Mercedes. And finally, he said that both the Soviets and the Americans had offered to help him develop Tonga, but that he liked the Germans better.

The 60 million West Germans got the message, and they liked it. In droves, they began trying to emigrate to Tonga.

"People asked to go by the thousands," one German visitor here said. "It was all kinds of people — the people who were unlucky or unhappy in their jobs, the people who thought Tonga was just waiting for them to come and earn money.

"The farmers thought they could start over again on cheap land. The people with alternative lifestyles hoped to find a new place with natural foods. Everyone saw pictures of beaches and palm trees and a carefree life."

Letters from would-be German settlers soon swamped the hard-pressed offices of the Tonga Visitors' Bureau, the Immigration Department, the prime minister, the royal palace and the West German consulate.

"They all want to come here. Some want to build a hotel, and some just want to rent a piece of land," said one Tongan employee at the tiny, storefront West German consulate.

Some Germans didn't bother with the paperwork at all. They simply bought plane tickets and flew off to the South Pacific.

Untold Difficulties

In the warm glow of King Tupou's visit to Germany, no one thought to tell the Germans of some of the difficulties they might face in Tonga.

If many of Tonga's 200-odd islands are uninhabited, that is because they are virtually impossible to live on. Many have no water to drink, let alone refinements like roads and electricity. And on the inhabited islands, Tonga's growing population makes land hard to come by.

Soon, Tonga's outstretched arms began to look like cold feet.

In the wake of the huge outpouring of publicity given to the king's visit in West Germany, Tonga put out the word that there had been a small misunderstanding. When the king spoke of freedom from taxes, it was explained, he was referring to potential investors, not ordinary run-of-the-mill immigrants.

The Tongan Department of Immigration explained that investors and special, skilled professionals could get long-term visas of a year or two. But, it said, others who wanted to move to Tonga must get special permission to do so and must prove they have sufficient money to live on.

The West German consulate in Tonga even developed a stiff, impersonal form-letter to respond to the flood of mail from Germans enticed by the King's visit. It told inquirers of all the red tape that would be involved before they would be able to descend upon paradise.

But the king's visit has had its continuing effect. More Germans have come here this year than before, and some of them will stay here.

The Tongans are adjusting.

5 Canadian Premiers to File Suit Against Trudeau on Constitution

By Stanley Meisler
Los Angeles Times Service

TORONTO — The premiers of five Canadian provinces have announced that they will file suit to try to stop Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and the federal Parliament from bringing the Canadian constitution home from Britain.

But the announcement on Tuesday underscored a deep division among the 10 provincial premiers and reflected their general uneasiness over the obvious popularity of Mr. Trudeau's constitutional proposals, which include a bill of rights. Three premiers refused to go along with the proposed court action. Two others said that they were sympathetic, but would have to consult their cabinets first.

Premier Sterling Lyon of Manitoba, who announced the decision, said that he and his four colleagues would take the court action not to set up roadblocks in the way of the national interest, but because they wanted to preserve the federal system.

Awkward Position

The premiers insisted that Mr. Trudeau's method of trying to impose a Canadian constitution bothered them far more than his program. But they were obviously in an awkward position.

"We feel somewhat frustrated," Mr. Lyon admitted, "and we can understand why the people of Canada feel frustrated."

The Manitoba premier said that he, the other four premiers and their provincial attorneys general would decide in the next few days exactly what form their court action would take.

After failing to reach agreement with the 10 provincial premiers over a new constitutional program, Mr. Trudeau asked Parliament last week to enact his own program before the end of the year.

The Trudeau program has two key elements. The first is a transfer of the Canadian constitution, officially still a law of the British Parliament known as the British North America Act of 1867, from London to Ottawa. The second is a bill of rights that would guarantee to French-speaking Canadians the right to an education in their native language.

Majority in Commons

Since Mr. Trudeau's Liberal Party has a majority of the seats in the House of Commons, opponents of the program have little chance of defeating it in Parliament.

The premiers who oppose the program insist that the federal government has no legal right to act on the constitution without the unanimous approval of the provinces. Although there is no law stating so, these premiers say, custom dictates the need for their approval.

Premier Peter Lougheed of Alberta said at a news conference that the unilateral action of the federal government was contrary to the customs and traditions of the Canadian federal system.

The three provincial premiers who refused to support the court action were William Davis of Ontario, the most populous province in Canada, Richard Hatfield of New Brunswick and Allan Blakeney of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Blakeney's refusal was regarded here as significant. The only premier from the socialist New Democratic Party, the third largest party in Canada, he is a politician of some influence beyond his province.

At the abortive constitutional conference between Mr. Trudeau and the provincial leaders last month, Mr. Lyon, arguing against the need for a bill of rights, insisted that the Canadian way was to solve social problems in the legislature, not in the courts.

El Salvador's Junta Sees International Aid Stalled

By Juan de Onis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — El Salvador's military-civilian government has been unsuccessful in obtaining emergency economic aid from international lenders.

A year after taking power, the ruling junta of three army officers and two Christian Democratic political leaders confronts a deep economic crisis linked to political violence involving security forces, leftist guerrillas and rightist terrorists that has taken as many as 6,000 lives this year.

[Paratroopers backed by helicopter gunships raided guerrilla camps in central El Salvador on Tuesday, killing 50 leftists, the army said, according to an Associated Press report from San Salvador. Four soldiers were reported killed. Meanwhile, guerrillas released Salvadoran businessman Victor Keilhauer, kidnapped six months ago, after his family reportedly paid $2 million in ransom, and police found the bodies of 20 more victims of apparent political violence, the AP said.]

Alternative to Violence

The Carter administration, which has provided $90 million in economic aid to El Salvador, sees an alternative to violence in the junta's economic changes, which include the distribution of land from large estates to peasant cooperatives and nationalization of the banking system.

"I don't wear an olive green uniform, but I can assure you that we are carrying out a revolutionary program," said Atilio Vieytez, El Salvador's minister of planning, who was here last week seeking to speed up loans from the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Vieytez, who conceded that his country had run out of foreign reserves, said in an interview that he did not find "the necessary urgency" in the handling of El Salvador's requests for about $400 million in emergency aid.

In a request to the World Bank in July for $110 million for industrial credit, public works and low-cost housing, the Salvadoran government said that restoration of peace required "reactivation of the economy to reduce hatreds through the recovery of levels of employment and income."

The Salvadoran government is also seeking $170 million from the Inter-American Development Bank, mainly for agricultural projects, and a three-year loan from the IMF of about $200 million, linked to the reform program.

A fund spokesman said that the Salvadoran request was being "given consideration." Mr. Vieytez said the fund's staff had shown reluctance to sending a mission to El Salvador because of the violence.

The handling of El Salvador's loan request is being followed closely by United States representatives on the executive boards of the three institutions, a U.S. official said.

Because of the violence attributed to El Salvador's military in repressing leftist insurgents, mainly in farming areas, human rights groups in the United States and Social Democratic political movements in Europe and Latin America have criticized economic aid to the junta, and successfully opposed sales to it of military equipment of a lethal nature.

Vital Element

Mr. Vieytez said the economic sector was now a vital element in the political struggle. He said the government expected the guerrillas to attempt to disrupt the harvesting of coffee, cotton and sugar, which begins in December.

He said El Salvador had completed the sale to Western European customers of about 400,000 bags of coffee carried over from the last crop, and he estimated a harvest large enough to fill El Salvador's quota under the international coffee agreement of 2.3 million bags for the coming year.

Even a successful harvest will not provide badly needed exchange for imports of industrial raw materials until next year, however, and Mr. Vieytez said many factories were closed, or operating below capacity, more for lack of credit and materials than because of guerrilla sabotage.

Nobel Winner on El Salvador

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel said Tuesday that he was prepared to go to El Salvador to try to help end the bloodshed there.

And the Argentine human rights activist told a news conference: "We must not forget the responsibility of the industrialized countries for selling arms in Latin America and for many of its problems, especially in El Salvador."

Kosygin's Absence From Meeting Noted

United Press International

MOSCOW — Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, 76, missed an important government meeting, Pravda revealed Wednesday, adding to speculation that he is too ill to carry out his functions and may step aside.

The newspaper said that a meeting of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers Tuesday was chaired by First Deputy Premier Nikolai Tikhonov, who has carried out the duties of the head of government since Mr. Kosygin was last seen Aug. 3, at the end of the Olympics. Diplomats in Moscow are speculating that Mr. Kosygin, who has reportedly had two heart attacks in the last year, may resign soon.

United Press International

Iranian soldiers, armed with automatic weapons, crouch at the battle front in Khorramshahr.

Iran Said to Raid Baghdad, 7 Other Sites

(Continued from Page 1)

sary, we will mine the Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf."

He did not say how Iran would determine the conditions that might necessitate mining, a relatively complex operation for Tehran's armed forces.

There was speculation that the Iraqis, to minimize casualties, would use the same tactics on Abadan that they were using on Khorramshahr, keeping the Iranian defenders under siege and constant artillery attack while waiting for them to run out of food and ammunition.

Iraqi authorities, meanwhile, expelled a British journalist Wednesday and banned other Western reporters and photographers from travelling to the front. Jeremy Clift of Reuters in Beirut was put into a taxi and taken to the Kuwait border.

A spokesman for the Iraqi Information Ministry said that other Western correspondents could stay until their visas expired, after which time they would be replaced by no more than 10 journalists and photographers to cover the war.

Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the leader of Libya, met Wednesday with Abdel Halim Khaddam, visiting Syrian deputy premier and foreign minister, the Libyan news agency reported.

The agency gave no details on the talks, but reports from Damascus said that Mr. Khaddam was expected to brief Libyan leaders on the friendship and cooperation agreement Syria signed with the Soviet Union last week.

Report of Summit Delay Denied

Little Headway Seen in Israel-Egypt Talks

By Barry Schweid
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Despite a gesture by Israel, a new round of negotiations with Egypt over Palestinian autonomy appears to be producing little headway toward an agreement.

But in an effort to make progress, U.S. mediators are trying to put together a draft of areas of potential agreement.

They discussed the revised U.S. formula Wednesday with Israeli officials before the three delegations returned to a joint session to review the compromise attempt as well as separate U.S., Egyptian and Israeli plans for the election of a Palestinian council.

Meanwhile, U.S. officials denied a report from Cairo that President Carter would hold off on a summit meeting with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin until January.

No Date, Location

While no date or location has been chosen, the meeting could take place just as logically in December, after Mr. Carter takes a post-election rest and focuses his attention on the Arab-Israeli situation again.

Tuesday's opening session was devoted mostly to summaries by the two sides of their positions and some preparation for the summit.

U.S. mediator Sol Linowitz said that there was progress Tuesday "in the sense that, every time you talk about tough issues and the search for common ground, that's progress."

Another diplomat, who asked not to be identified, said that while Egypt and Israel were serious about bridging their differences, there was no basic change in their positions.

As the negotiations opened, Josef Burg, the head of the Israeli delegation, denied reports that Israel had made any major concessions.

"I think that our positions are fair toward the issue, but there is nothing which can justify the reports that were published today," he said in reply to questions.

For Autonomy Talks

At the same time, he said he had come to Washington to negotiate and not simply to prepare for the summit meeting that Mr. Carter intends to hold with Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin. "I came here for the sake of autonomy talks and not to make preparations," Mr. Burg said.

Another Israeli official, who did not want his name used, said, "For us, the primary objective is to find a way to get the negotiations back on track."

Mr. Sadat ordered a halt to the formal negotiations in May.

Although details of the three plans were withheld, sources disclosed that Israel had offered to share authority over public lands with Palestinian residents of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip.

U.S. officials were encouraged by what they called the "constructive" Israeli gesture, as well as a reaffirmation by Israel that only four more settlements will be constructed on the West Bank.

It was the first time Israel had offered to share control with the Palestinians, who have boycotted the peace efforts and are demanding statehood.

Callaghan Quits as Leader Of Britain's Labor Party

(Continued from Page 1)

years in British politics, the majority of them in cabinet or shadow cabinet positions. The caution and preference for delay and compromise that he had used in power politics over the years has been blamed by the press and some other Labor politicians for allowing the party to slide into chaos while he was making up his mind about retiring.

Mr. Callaghan told reporters Wednesday that he had considered stepping down after Labor was badly beaten by the Conservatives in the May, 1979, national election and he was replaced as prime minister by Margaret Thatcher. "But every party has its problems after an election," he said, "and I wanted to give it a period and stand my corner."

Others in Labor's right wing have complained, however, that "Big Jim," a tall, patriarchal figure who remained Britain's most personally popular and respected politican, did not use his prestige to stand up against the left-wing insurgents inside the party. The closest Mr. Callaghan came was an angry declaration at a meeting of the party's executive in Blackpool that he would not allow Mr. Benn to be "foisted" on Labor members of Parliament as their leader because "it would be a disaster" for the party at the polls.

Mr. Callaghan, 68, who said he would keep his seat in Parliament and speak out on important issues, served as home secretary, chancellor of the exchequer and foreign secretary in Labor governments between 1964 and 1976. He became Labor's leader and the prime minister in 1976 when Labor members of Parliament elected him to succeed Harold Wilson, who had resigned as prime minister.

He kept the minority Labor government in power another three years with skillful parliamentary maneuvering, including alliances with Liberal, Ulster Unionist and Scottish and Welsh Nationalist members of Parliament that finally fell apart early in 1979. After Mr. Callaghan's government fell by one vote on a censure motion in Parliament, Labor lost in the resulting national election.

As prime minister, Mr. Callaghan maintained particularly close personal relations with President Carter and other U.S. leaders. Among his future interests are expected to be the health of the Atlantic alliance and relations between the industrialized countries and those of the Third World.

France to Share Czarist Treasure Found off Japan

United Press International

TOKYO — A financier salvaging treasure from a sunken Czarist Russian warship says that part of the billions of dollars in gold, platinum and other riches will be given to France.

Treasures aboard the ship, Admiral Nakhimov, originally were purchased by Czarist Russia with a 900-million franc French loan that the Russian Communists refused to repay following the 1917 revolution, millionaire financier Ryoichi Sasakawa said Tuesday.

Japan has rejected Soviet claims to the treasures. The ship was sunk after its capture by the Imperial Japanese Navy in 1905, near the end of the Russo-Japanese War. "The French will get at least part of what I get from the salvage operations," Mr. Sasakawa said.

Divers have recovered 16 platinum bars, worth $4 million, he said. The battle cruiser lies in 300 feet (90 m) of water near the Tsushima Islands in the Strait of Korea. Mr. Sasakawa has estimated the treasure's worth about $38 billion.

7 Scots Jailed In Bomb Case

The Associated Press

GLASGOW — Seven Scottish nationalist extremists who tried to blow up Scotland's national assembly building in Edinburgh were jailed Wednesday for terms of up to 16 years.

The judge at Glasgow's High Court, Lord McDonald, declared that the men convicted of conspiring to further the aims of the Scottish Republican Socialist League were prepared to "kill and maim innumerable innocent people" in a planned terrorist campaign to win independence for Scotland.

The nationalists were arrested last September after they abandoned an abortive bid to blow up the Edinburgh building.

Naples Poison Gas Leak

Reuters

NAPLES — Sixteen workers were treated after inhaling poisonous gas from an unknown source that formed a cloud over an industrial zone Wednesday, fire officials said.

2 Leftist Extremists Murdered in Belfast

United Press International

BELFAST — Three unidentified gunmen shot to death the Protestant founder of the extreme leftist Irish Republican Socialist Party and a senior party member Wednesday in a dawn attack in West Belfast, police said.

Ronnie Bunting, 32, a former member of the Irish Republican Army who founded the leftist party in 1975, was killed along with party member Noel Lyttle. The gunmen, who forced their way into Mr. Bunting's home, seriously injured his wife in the raid. There had been three attempts on his life between 1975 and 1978.

Lovelorn Arab Turned Guerrilla Is 'Leniently' Imprisoned by Israel

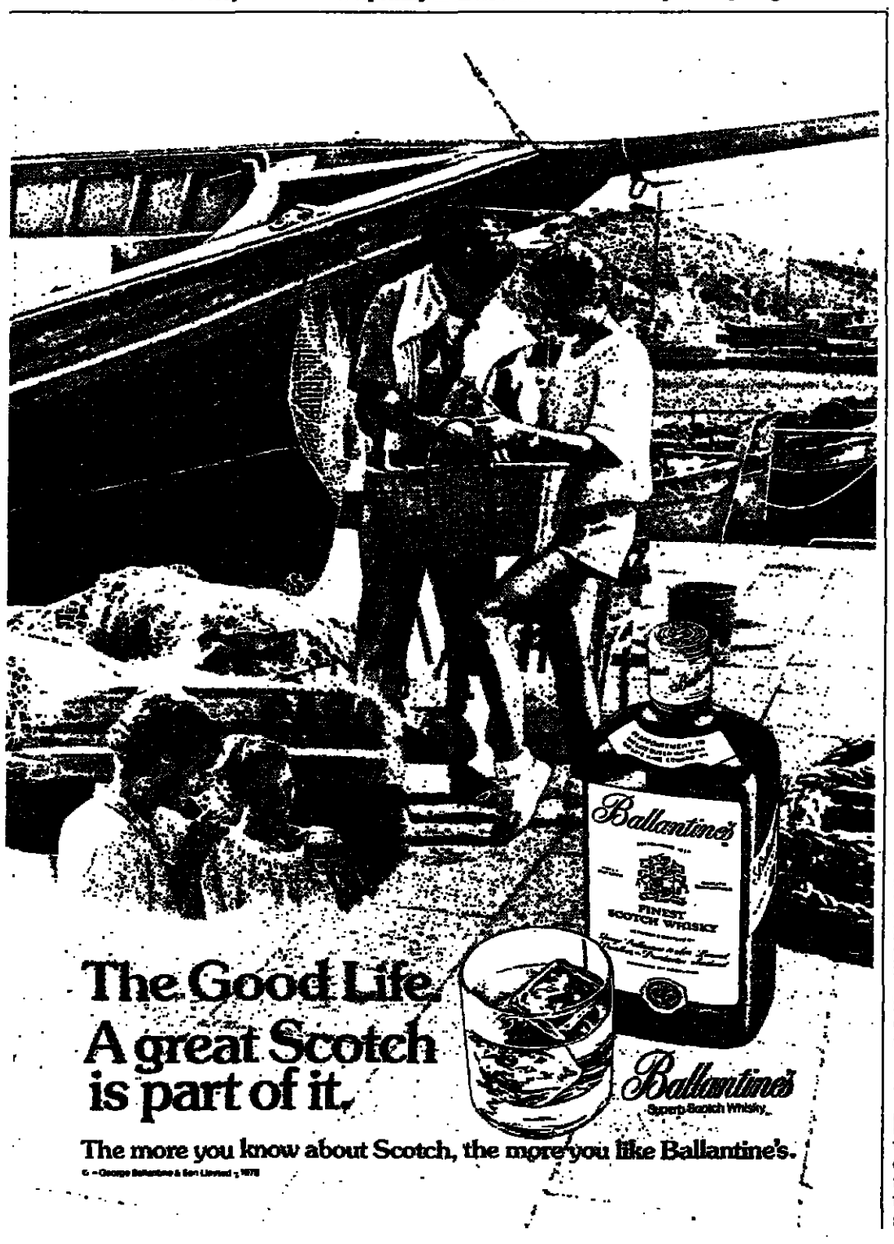
The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — An Arab who was planning to convert to Judaism was sentenced to 18 months in prison by an Israeli court because he joined a Palestinian guerrilla army instead. He told the court that he joined the guerrillas after his Jewish girlfriend's parents forced her to leave him.

Kamel Halil, 21, of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan, testified that he joined the guerrillas because he was heartbroken when the woman was sent to the United States. He told the court he met the woman three years ago, a romance developed and he began the lengthy process of converting to Judaism so that they could be married by a rabbi.

He said that he emigrated to Iraq in search of a new life, and in Baghdad was approached by a Palestinian guerrilla recruiter. The court said he returned to the West Bank with orders to carry out violent actions in Israel but he was caught before he could act.

The court official said that he believed Mr. Halil's story, and wrote in his verdict that the circumstances were unusual and warranted leniency.



WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Algeria Puts Al Asnam Under Military R

The Associated Press

AL ASNAM, Algeria — President Bendjedid Chadli placed the quake-struck region of Al Asnam under military rule Wednes streamline the international relief operation and the continuing for thousands of victims still buried under the rains.

Col. Chadli put all local authorities, rescue teams and relief under the authority of Lt. Col. Kamel Abderrahim, commander western military region, who was expected to tighten army and patrols in the evacuated city to prevent looting. The authorities persistent rumors that a soldier found looting cash from a dem bank was executed Monday.

There was still no government estimate of the total casualti many relief officials said the final count would certainly exceed dead and missing. A police spokesman said more than 5,000 bod been recovered from the ruins of Al Asnam and scores of village surrounding hills.

U.S.-Soviet Arms Talks to Start in Geneva

Reuters

GENEVA — U.S. and Soviet delegations begin preliminary ta Thursday aimed at limiting tactical nuclear weapons in Europe.

Roving ambassador Viktor Karpov flew to Geneva Wednesd Moscow with a 10-man team. Informed sources said he would U.S. delegation of political and military experts led by Spurgeon on Thursday. The talks will take place against a background strained relations over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The negotiations for which the Geneva talks will set out a bar agenda are aimed at limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in with which the United States could hit Soviet territory and the R Western Europe.

WHO Sees No Toxic Shock Cases Outside

New York Times Service

GENEVA — World Health Organization officials said We that they knew of no cases of toxic shock syndrome among wom tampons other than the cases reported in the United States.

"I have not heard of anything like it in Europe," Dr. Patrick WHO researcher, said of the rare but sometimes fatal disease. A U.S. tampon brands are marketed in Europe, Dr. Ian Carter, epidemiologist, said he also had seen "not a thing" about the illne

At Procter and Gamble Co.'s European technical center near I a spokeswoman said that the U.S. firm did not market its Rely in Europe. This tampon was found by the U.S. Center for Disea trol to have been used by 71 percent of a sample of 42 women suffered from toxic shock syndrome in the United States in J August.

CARE Ex-Chief Held in Agency Fund Th

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The former head of CARE was arrested We and charged with stealing $105,000 from the private Internatic and Development Agency, which distributes food and clothing the world.

Louis Samia, 56, was accused of stealing the money between 1974, and November, 1979, by issuing 27 checks improperly.

Mr. Samia, who resigned as the executive director of the ag May, surrendered at the district attorney's office. Officials said investigation began after CARE officials discovered the missi during an audit.

China Formally Protests U.S. Taiwan Po

United Press International

PEKING — China protested to Washington Wednesday granting of diplomatic privileges to representatives of Taiwa United States, while a well-placed Chinese source said that U sales to Taiwan would force China to abandon its policy of reunification.

The protest, delivered by a deputy foreign minister to Amb Leonard Woodcock, was an unmistakable sign of top-level dis of a series of recent developments in the United States that Chin a violation of the foundation on which Peking-Washington were set up.

The source said that, while China's policy is to reunite with through peaceful means, the sale of U.S. arms to Taipei m Taiwan authorities able to continue turning down overtures fron

Moslem Party Members Arrested in Turk

New York Times Service

ANKARA — The leader of a Moslem fundamentalist party, tin Erbakan, and two members of his party's executive commi arrested Wednesday on charges of trying to alter basic prin Turkey's secular state, martial law officials said.

The officials said that a military court had reversed an earlier to leave Mr. Erbakan and his partisans alone and had ordered t and the arrests of the 21 members of the executive committee.

Meanwhile, there were reports of renewed terrorist violence or after the new leader, Gen. Kenan Evren, warned that the arm would not relinquish power until anarchy was eliminated. T killed two policemen in separate incidents Tuesday and Wednes a group of terrorists raided a coffee house Wednesday, killing a the Nationalist Action Party.

W. Germany Consider Sanctions Against East

(Continued from Page 1)

zenship and agreed only to exchange special representatives rather than fully accredited ambassadors, in order not to prejudice a future German reunification.

Negotiations to extend the swing-credit arrangements are expected to begin early next year. East Germany is also known to be interested in negotiating plans to electrify five rail lines between West Germany and Berlin, as well as to construct a coal-burning power plant that would also supply West Berlin with electricity.

Intervention

BERLIN — Mr. Honecker has warned of possible Soviet-bloc action to stop any threat to Communism in Poland.

"One thing is clear," he said in a speech published Tuesday in an East German newspaper. "Poland is and will remain a socialist country. It belongs inseparable to the world of socialism and no one can turn back the wheel of history."

"Together with our friends in the socialist camp, we will see to that," he added when he made his remarks in a televised speech Monday. The warning was omitted from the text published Tuesday.

Earlier, addressing party activists in Gera, he said that "antisocialist, counterrevolutionary forces" in Poland sought "to liquidate socialism, not to make it more humane." He charged that the West, particularly the West Germans, had aided the striking Polish workers.

"Poland is our neighbor," he said. "I want to make clear at this point that we cannot remain unaffected by the turn of events there. In the interest of peace and socialism, we are interested in a stable situation in Poland."

'Sole Guarantee'

"They want to replace the Soviet model of socialism by a Polish model," he said of the Poles, calling on them "never to forget that for them, as for us and the other fraternal socialist countries, the close alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union forms the sole guarantee for a peaceful future in happiness and prosperity."

Mr. Honecker left no doubt that East Germany's freeze in with West Germany, sp the new currency rules, influenced by the Soviet U

He said he had coordi attitude toward West with "other member-sta Warsaw Pact alliance." diplomats said the Sovie alarmed over the situatic land, had apparently de clamp down on the spe tionship between East and West Germany.

3,000 Arrest As India Par Protest Price

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — At le arrests were reported in t bay region Wednesday as tion political parties lau daylong, statewide strike t rising prices and a recent tive detention ordinance.

The United News of In that 40 persons were inju nearly 60 government bu damaged in stone-throwi dents. The news agency that those arrested incl least two former members liament, state legislators large number of alleged cri

More than 8,000 Com were arrested by police in parts of India's southern Tamil Nadu Monday for ing government offices, t agency reported.

The arrested men and members of the Marxist nist Party, were also pr high prices and the detenti nance, which empowers and state governments to any person for up to 12 without formal trial.

Ito Plans Europe T

Reuters

TOKYO — Japanese Minister Masayoshi Ito visit Paris, London, Bo Brussels in December to s en bilateral ties and co views on economic ss against the Soviet Union, Ministry sources said.

Scholars Fear for Science if U.S. Moralists Prevail

By Kenneth A. Briggs
New York Times Service

YORK — A group of 61 promi-lars and writers has attacked the e of Christian fundamentalism g a declaration that denounces morality and calls for an em-science and reason rather than as a means of solving human

"A Secular Humanist Declara-e statement warns that "the nce of dogmatic authoritarian threatens intellectual freedom, ghts and scientific progress. It skepticism toward supernatural oubt about traditional views of rejection of the divinity of Je-

oup assails "fundamentalist, li-nd doctrinaire Christianity; a growing and uncompromising clericalism in the Middle East the reassertion of orthodox au-/ the Roman Catholic papal hier-tionalistic religious Judaism, and sion to obscurantist religions in

ing the need for moral standards that are based on logic and empirical experience, the declaration opposes "absolutist morality" and declares it immoral to "baptize infants, to confirm adolescents or to impose a religious creed on young people before they are able to consent."

Noted Signatories

Among the American signers are B.F. Skinner, the retired Harvard psychologist; Isaac Asimov, the author; Walter Kaufman and Sidney Hook, both philosophers, and Francis Crick, the Nobel laureate cited for his work in the discovery of DNA. Paul Kurtz, a member of the faculty at the State University of New York at Buffalo, drafted the basic document and gathered the signatures. The declaration appears in the first issue of a secular humanist magazine, Free Inquiry, edited by Mr. Kurtz.

The list of foreigners who joined in the statement includes Baroness Wootton, deputy speaker of the British House of Lords; Kai Nielsen, the Canadian philosopher, and Dora Russell, widow of Bertrand Russell.

Mr. Kurtz said the "growth of fundamentalism that is a vociferous critic of secular humanism as a scapegoat" had prompted him to issue the counterattack.

Secular humanism, a philosophy that favors exclusion of religion in making moral and political decisions, has been frequently attacked by Roman Catholics and Protestants as the chief factor in what they see as a sharp decline in the morals of Americans. According to this view, the secular humanists have succeeded in removing God from schools and government deliberations, and the results have included a tendency to regard morals as man-made.

The attack on humanism has been a key element in the effort by conservative evangelicals to gain political influence in the present U.S. election campaign. Preachers on the stump and on television repeatedly rail against what they see as an atheistic plot to stamp out religion.

Most are working for causes and candidates who espouse moral positions that are believed to be grounded in the divine authority of the Bible. These morals, which include opposition to homosexuality, premarital sex, abortion and divorce, are viewed by the evangelicals as immutable. Those who do not heed them are seen as subject to God's judgment.

"The moving force behind humanism is Satan," writes Edward Rowe, an evangelical leader, in a new book, "Save America." "Humanism is basically Satan's philosophy and program. Certain features of it may sound reasonable, but it always leads to tragedy, simply because it ignores the guidance of God."

Classical Roots

The secular humanists trace their heritage to classical philosophy, the worldly focus of the Enlightenment of the 18th century and the emergence of the scientific method. Among those who are said to stand in this tradition are Lucretius, Spinoza, Darwin and Einstein. Though humanists reject divine authority over morality, most believe sound ethical standards can be derived from human reason.

In the declaration, the group asserts that secular humanists "may be agnostics, atheists or skeptics." The statement contends that "men and women are free and are responsible for their own destinies and that they cannot look toward some transcendent Being for salvation."

Developed Econometrics

U.S. Economist Receives Nobel for Computer Work

By Dick Soderlund
The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Lawrence Klein of the University of Pennsylvania won the 1980 Nobel Prize in economics Wednesday for creating computer-based models to show how such events as skyrocketing oil prices affect world economic trends. Mr. Klein was under fire years ago for Communist links in the United States.

The announcement completed a near sweep of the 1980 Nobel Prizes by Americans, who won or shared five out of the six awards.

Mr. Klein was cited by the Swedish Academy of Sciences "for the creation of econometric models and their application to the analysis of economic fluctuations and economic policies."

Mr. Klein has served as an unofficial economic adviser to President Carter but never joined the administration, in part because of a youthful association with the American Communist Party, sources said. The laureate was a Communist Party member from 1946-1947, while a researcher at the University of Chicago. He left the United States to reside in Britain for a time in the 1950s, during Sen. Joe McCarthy's hearings into alleged Communist connections of a number of prominent Americans.

Youthful Naivete

Rebutting criticism from Republican officials, Mr. Klein said during the 1976 campaign that his Communist affiliation had occurred more than 20 years ago and was the result of youthful naivete. Mr. Carter at the time reaffirmed his support for the economist.

The Academy said in awarding the prize that Mr. Klein's work "will improve the possibilities to analyze the spread of business fluctuations between different countries and to make forecasts of international trade and capital movements."

Noted economist Paul Samuelson once said of Wednesday's laureate, "After World War II, we come to the age of Klein."

A native of Omaha, Neb., Mr. Klein earned his doctorate in 1944 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has been at Penn since 1958, currently as Benjamin Franklin Professor of Economics and Finance.

Price of Oil

The awarding body cited as one example of his work a study of how an increase in the price of oil influences inflation, employment and trade balances in different countries.

The 60-year old professor has for 30 years proved to be the leading researcher within the field of analysis of business fluctuations, the awarding body said.

Mr. Klein's most famous model was built in collaboration with American colleague Arthur Goldberger. They followed up work initiated by Dutch professor Jan Tinbergen, one of the first economics prizewinners, in the 1930s.

"Thanks to Klein's contributions, the building of econometric models has attained widespread, not to say universal use. It is now to be found all through the world, not only at scientific institutions, but also in public administration, political organizations and large enterprises," the Swedish Academy said.

"Few, if any, research workers in the empirical field of economic science have had so many successes and such a large impact as Lawrence Klein."

Business Fluctuations

Mr. Klein, unlike Tinbergen who had primarily aimed at the analysis of business conditions, above all wanted to make an instrument for forecasting the development of business fluctuations and for studying the effects of economic-political measures, Swedish economists said.

"In the course of the 1950s his USA models became firmly established as a successful instrument for short-term forecasts. He furthermore collaborated in the construction of econometric models in several countries, among them the United Kingdom and Canada. As a link in this aim at the beginning of the 1960s he became the leader of an extensive research project, "The Brookings-SSRC project," the Academy said.

The aim of this large project was to construct a detailed econometric model and to use it for forecasting the short-term development of the American economy. Sometime later, Mr. Klein set out to construct another model, called "The Wharton Econometric Forecasting Model," which achieved a very good reputation for its analysis of business conditions, the awarding body said.

A reporter who telephoned Mr. Klein at his home asked him if he was surprised by the award announcement.

"Yes," he answered: "I was asleep."

The economics prize has been heavily dominated by Americans. Since first awarded in 1969 there have been nine Americans out of a total 18 laureates, including Klein. The stipend this year is $212,000.

AP

Lawrence Klein

Spanish Galleon Identified in U.S.

United Press International

BATON ROUGE, La. — Gov. Dave Treen says that an 18th-century sailing ship found wrecked off the coast of Louisiana has been identified as the El Constante, one of six Spanish galleons sunk in a 1766 hurricane.

The shipwreck, being excavated by state-hired underwater archaeologists off the southwest Louisiana coast, already has yielded more than $250,0000 worth of gold.

Steve Perry, assistant secretary of culture, recreation and tourism, said Louisiana researchers were in Spain studying maritime records to obtain a detailed manifest of what was on board El Constante and two other ships that probably remain buried in mud.

Associated Press

Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan watches anxiously at a Los Angeles news conference as aide Lynn Nofsiger tells the press there is time for just one more question.

Reagan Promises to Name Woman to Supreme Court

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Ronald Reagan, striving to refute charges that he is insensitive to women's rights, said he would name a woman to "one of the first Supreme Court vacancies in my administration."

"It is time for a woman to sit among our highest jurists," Mr. Reagan said Tuesday in a prepared statement to a news conference here. "I will also seek out women to appoint to other federal courts in an effort to bring about a better balance on the federal bench."

Mr. Reagan appointed three persons to the state Supreme Court during the eight years he was governor of California. All were men.

The Republican presidential nominee denied that his statement was a reaction to criticism of his opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment. Supporters of ERA have picketed many Reagan rallies.

But Mr. Reagan acknowledged that he is running more strongly among male voters than female voters, among whom the undecided vote is significantly high.

Mr. Reagan attributed his relatively poor showing among women voters not to ERA but to the peace issue.

"I would think it might reflect some success with the false charges made by the president and others that I might be prone to turn to war," he said. "I think women might be more affected by that."

Mr. Reagan's polls show that the peace issue is the only one on which Mr. Carter is rated higher. The GOP nominee has repeatedly tried to defuse this issue, saying on the stump that the most valued president is one who "keeps his nation at peace and his people at work."

It was Mr. Reagan's first full-dress news conference in a month and his second since the traditional Labor Day campaign opening. President Carter has had one news conference during this period.

Welfare Programs

On other issues that arose at the session, Mr. Reagan:

- Reaffirmed that as president he would seek to transfer federal welfare programs back to the states along with tax sources to pay for them. Mr. Reagan said he did not have a specific tax source in mind but at first would use block grants.
- Said that Iran should release the U.S. hostages before other western countries sell the Iranian government spare military parts.
- Said that he does not believe that Israel's West Bank settlements are "an obstacle to peace" but acknowledged that they "might have made it more difficult" for Israeli and Egyptian negotiators to agree on Palestinian autonomy.

"That's a judgment decision I won't make," Mr. Reagan said. "But the charge by this administration at the time those settlements first started that they were illegal was false."

Mr. Reagan campaigned Monday night at a synagogue at Van Nuys where he again pledged firm support for Israel. He wore a white yarmulke as he spoke and quipped, "In the business I used to be in, the good guys wore the white hats."

In making his announcement that he would name a woman to the high court, Mr. Reagan said that "a number of false and misleading statements" had been made about his positions in the campaign.

Mr. Reagan then said he opposed "tokenism and false quotas" to correct past injustices. But he added: "I am also acutely aware, however, that within the guidelines of excellence, appointments can carry enormous symbolic significance. This permits us to guide by example - to show how deep our commitment is and to give meaning to what we profess. One way I intend to live up to that commitment is to appoint a woman to the Supreme Court."

In Washington, Eleanor Smeal, head of the National Organization for Women, said Mr. Reagan's statement "is just an effort to draw voters' attention away from his essentially anti-woman positions."

Campaign Roles Reversed On U.S. Economic Issues

By Edward T. Cowan
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The political confusion that has grown out of the unsolved riddle of how to slow inflation without hammering the economy into a depression was richly illustrated this week in a speech on economics by President Carter and a rebuttal by two Republicans.

At times, Mr. Carter sounded like the most traditionally Republican president since Dwight Eisenhower. "America's great economic strength is founded on economic freedom," the Georgia Democrat declared.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Invoking the kind of fiscal conservatism that Gen. Eisenhower preached during his 1953-61 stewardship, Mr. Carter said the nation "must resist the temptation to overstimulate the economy." That, of course, as Mr. Carter went on to say, was a dig at the three consecutive annual tax cuts proposed by Ronald Reagan and the Republicans.

Minutes after Mr. Carter finished his appearance at the National Press Club, two Republican economic spokesmen — Rep. Barber Conable Jr. of New York and Charls Walker, deputy treasury secretary under President Nixon — offered a rebuttal on behalf of Mr. Reagan. They invoked the name and fiscal policy of President Kennedy, who had set in motion the big tax cut enacted in 1964.

Reagan Surrogates

The Reagan surrogates blamed federal budget deficits under Mr. Carter for most of the acceleration of inflation since 1977. But they went on to contend that taxes should be cut now even though both, in answer to a question, acknowledged that the economic slide of last spring may have stopped.

It was concern about a weak recovery and persistently high unemployment that led Mr. Carter early in 1977 to urge the Democratic Congress to cut taxes and enact an accelerated program of local public works, which it did. In the midst of congressional debate Mr. Carter abruptly withdrew the most controversial proposal in his package, a $50 cash rebate for each taxpayer.

Tuesday, there seemed to be a hint from the president that he wished he had been even more cautious in 1977. He blamed the current inflation on forces he inherited, on the oil cartel's aggressive pricing in 1979 and on the collapse of productivity growth. But he did, ruefully it seemed, report that "We've learned by hard experience the strength of the inflationary forces in our economy and how firmly we must resist the temptation to overstimulate the economy."

Neither Mr. Carter nor Mr. Reagan nor the independent candidate, Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, has a specific remedy for inflation. All recommend moving the budget into the black for the first time since 1969, but their spending and tax recipes are different. The Anderson campaign has just released an economic analysis projecting a balanced budget by fiscal 1983, but with the caveat that the candidate was making "no such pledge."

Mr. Reagan has made a similar projection. Mr. Carter took issue with the Reagan arithmetic, perhaps mindful that his own 1976 campaign pledge to produce a balanced budget within four years is unfulfilled.

The confusion that inflation can introduce into campaign rhetoric manifested itself in an exchange between Mr. Walker and reporters. Reporters asked about Mr. Carter's charge that Mr. Reagan had failed to specify what federal programs he would cut to balance the budget. Mr. Walker heatedly insisted that all Mr. Reagan contemplated was restraining growth of programs, and he was "not going to cut back."

Mr. Walker evidently was speaking of total dollar outlays. But he also was talking about the size of government in relation to the economy, a ratio he said Mr. Reagan would try to shrink to 19 percent, from the current 23 percent. Any such shrinkage would mean a shift of resources from Washington to the private sector — or to state and local government — and an implicit reduction in federal programs in real terms.

Carter Promises New Aid For U.S. Citizens Abroad

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Carter, in a statement issued by his campaign headquarters, has promised U.S. citizens abroad new action on a range of issues, including taxation and benefits.

The administration, Mr. Carter said, will propose that Americans living overseas in State Department-designated hardship areas be allowed to exempt the first $25,000 of gross income and 60 percent of the next $60,000 from U.S. federal tax. This would mean an exclusion of up to $61,000 for U.S. citizens whose gross income in hardship areas is $85,000 or more.

This proposal was considerably less generous than those supported by independent presidential candidate John Anderson and by Republican candidate Ronald Reagan.

Last week, Rep. Anderson supported legislation introduced in Congress by Sen. William Roth, R-Del., and Rep. Les AuCoin, D-Ore, which would allow a $50,000 earned income exclusion (rising to $65,000 for those abroad three years or more) and a deduction for excess housing costs for all Americans overseas.

Mr. Reagan supports legislation introduced by Reps. Bill Frenzel, R-Minn., and Jim Jones, D-Okla., which would exempt all foreign source earned income from U.S. taxation.

But despite widespread support for some type of tax relief for Americans abroad, lobbyists, members of Congress and administration officials close to the issue almost unanimously see no chance for any action this year. The Senate has refused to take up its Finance Committee's tax-cut bill and the House Ways and Means Committee has not begun to work on a tax-cut bill of its own. Chances for further action during the "lame duck" session scheduled to start Nov. 11 are seen as virtually nil.

Echoed Rivals

Mr. Carter's references to Americans overseas were similar to those of his two main rivals. The Reagan forces, in a statement earlier this year, said: "The Republican Party recognizes that the contribution of Americans living abroad to the economic well-being of our nation is of the highest importance to our continuing strength and to our success in rebuilding that strength both militarily and economically."

Rep. Anderson, pledging his support for tax relief for overseas Americans, said: "This will eliminate an injustice Americans living abroad have had to suffer. At the same time, it will benefit all Americans by allowing our businesses to compete fairly overseas, thus stimulating the American economy at home."

In the statement, Mr. Carter promised to treat Americans abroad as fairly and equitably as possible. He cited his administration's support of legislation to make it simpler for American parents to insure that their children born overseas are not denied U.S. citizenship. He also referred to language in the Democratic platform which calls for extension of Medicare benefits to Social Security recipients overseas.

Death Penalty Banned

The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS — The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, ruling in the case of John Louis Evans 3d, a condemned murderer who once demanded the death penalty and came within hours of execution, struck down Alabama's capital punishment law Wednesday.

Every piece of jewelry has a story to tell.

The Hercules knot.
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of 3rd century B.C.
Another
"Ilias Lalaounis"
gold creation.

ilias LALAoUNIS

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GENEVA - "BON GENIE", ZURICH - "GRIEDER"
ATHENS -6, PANEPISTIMIOU AVENUE
HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE & ATHENS HILTON
MYCONOS, CORFU, RHODES
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CHOOSING THE RIGHT GEMSTONE INVESTMENT PLAN MEANS KNOWING WHO CHOOSES THE RIGHT GEMS

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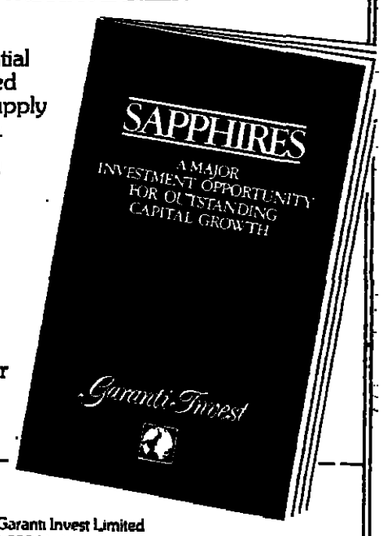

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Thursday, October 16, 1980

Nobels Grow, Research Lags

With the awarding of the Nobel Prize in Economics to Lawrence Klein of the University of Pennsylvania, 8 of the 11 honors handed out this year have gone to Americans. That is not as suprising as it seems, though. The total of eight ties the 1972 record, but Americans have frequently dominated the prizes receiving 163 out of a total of 409 since the first Nobel awards in 1901. It is a record to be proud of, even more so, perhaps, because a substantial percentage of the winners were not native-born Americans. This year the award in literature went to an ethnic Pole born in Lithuania and the medicine prize was shared by a Sephardic Jew from Venezuela. The climate of freedom and the wealth of research opportunities has permitted great science and literature to grow in the United States and it has attracted great writers and scientist to America's fertile soil.

But Prof. Val Fitch, who shared the prize in physics this year for showing that it was possible for the universe to continue to exist after the "big bang" that created it (if, indeed, a big bang created it), raised a disquieting thought in commenting on his becoming a Nobel laureate. "Clearly there was a marvelous research opportunity at the time," he said of the period during which he made his discovery. But, "the situation is not the same today. The country has not seen fit to invest in research ...I guess it's part of the anti-technology movement and the greening of America."

Prof. Fitch is right, of course. The heyday of big bucks for pure science ended in 1969 when Richard Nixon took over as president. As always, this year's Nobel Prizes are for work done decades ago. Like light reaching Earth from a distant star, they represent the past, not the present or the future. The point is not that there is no great, or even good, science being done in the United States, today, but rather to warn against complacency and against using the impressive total of U.S. winners to demonstrate the primacy of the United States in ways that are unjustified. It would be cheap campaign rhetoric, for example, for either Jimmy Carter or Ronald Reagan to use the Nobel numbers to sell the notion that U.S. scientific vitality is as great as ever. It is not. Research funds have diminished by a third as a percentage of GNP since 1968. Applied science in the United States, especially of the research and development variety, is lagging badly.

There is a need to put research goals into clear focus and into a clear context of national purpose. Profesor Fitch is planning to use the authority his prize bestows to seek more research money. He and his fellow Nobel laureates could perform a splendid service by going on the road and articulating their vision of what the goals and the context should be.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Still a Dangerous War

Two views of the war between Iran and Iraq are in contention. According to one, it is a war of attrition that, after a further period of mutual bloodletting, will fade into an indefinite crackle. According to the second, it could yet become a wider regional war, inflicting escalating damages, not least in the oil department. There is enough ambiguity on the battlefield, with Iraq still unable to muster the knockout it promised, that most other nations have slipped into policies warily open to both possibilities. Some, but not much, urgency is felt to find a way to dampen down the hostilities: fatigue is regarded as a surer method than diplomacy. An outcome in which the arrogance and reach of both combatants had been reduced seems to be the hope of most other states of the region, and of others further afield.

But this is a shortsighted view. The pattern of intelligence failures in this war — Iraq turns out not to be the "Prussia" and Iran not the pushover — underscores the risk of counting on the fire to burn itself out at a safe distance. At the moment, it looks as though Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini may survive the war in better political (and physical) shape than Iraq's strongman, Saddam Hussein. There is an irony there, but not necessarily a comfort. While the war lasts, it creates certain tactical openings: Jordan's King Hussein, for instance, has used the occasion to flaunt his Arabism, by helping Iraq; Libya's Col. Qadhafi to flaunt his Islamicism, by supporting Iran; the Soviet Union to confirm its position in Syria, by completing a new friendship treaty; the United States to strengthen its hand in Saudi Arabia, by assisting in air defense. But these are maneuvers. The main consideration is that, as long as the war goes on, it can spread in ways not foreseen by anyone.

It is not so much regrettable as pathetic that so few voices have been raised for peace. The Arab-Communist bloc has kept the United Nations out of the act so as not to embarrass Iraq, transparently the aggressor. Fear of pushing Iraq further toward Moscow and concern for the hostages in Iran have rendered the United States "neutral"; the proof is that spokesmen or apologists for each side accuse Washington of favoring the other. Meanwhile, no one seems to have considered focusing attention on the issue ostensibly and actually the cause of the war: the Shatt-al-Arab waterway dispute. Its merits seem eminently suited to a (difficult, bitter) negotiation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cuba's Latest Gesture

There's no reason to get carried away by Fidel Castro's latest gesture in freeing about 30 American prisoners. Nonetheless, the gesture is encouraging. It was unsolicited and unilateral, and its effect — like other recent steps by the Cuban government — is to eliminate a needless source of conflict. But what would signal a real change of weather would be a willingness in Havana to talk about those Cuban refugees who want to go home, or who cannot make their home in the United States.

Plainly, the Cubans are interested. Even anxious spectators of the American political wars. The Castro regime may well calculate that whoever wins in November, Cuba would benefit by removing itself from direct campaign fire.

Thus, in recent weeks, it has halted the refugee exodus from Mariel, has returned two Cuban airplane hijackers to American police, and has permitted the safe release of the former political prisoners who had taken asylum in the U.S. diplomatic office in Havana. These steps do not begin to bridge the great divide between the United States and Cuba, nor do they compensate for the human distress of the boatlift exodus. But they could lead to wider talks about the issues that unnaturally divide two peoples. There is indeed, as Havana's man in Washington has said, a "traditional attitude of friendship" between Cubans and Americans. All that survives of that tradition is a frail bridge of sighs.

Regardless of who is elected president next month, building a sturdier bridge will require a Cuban willingness to talk about the 1,700 refugees who are still kept in detention by the United States. Many are convicted felons and legally excludable as immigrants. Others are homesick or disenchanted. Their presence in this country serves no conceivable U.S. — or Cuban — interest. When there is agreement on that point, a better era might begin.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Korea Divided

...The closing session of the North Korean Workers Party congress has approved the appointment of Kim Jong Il, son of Kim Il Sung, as ...second to his father in the ranking of the party secretariat. This is deemed to confirm that the 40-year-old Kim Jong Il is his father's intended choice as his successor. ... If Kim Jong Il inherits his father's assumption that he alone should preside over a unified Korea, then that prospect will be farther away than ever.

Perhaps Kim Jong Il has other views. There were fresh feelers toward the South from the North following the assassination of President Park [Chung Hee] in Seoul a year ago ...[Then] Gen. Chon Doo Hwan's seizure of power and now ratified succession to President Park has not merely swept into detention all politicians in the South with any wish to pursue talks on reunification. He himself propounds his anti-Communist convictions with all the moral fervor of any Confucian ruler.

Until either side sees some virtue in the other Korea will stay divided. Such comfort as may be had from the party congress in Pyongyang [North Korea] was in Kim Il Sung's lengthy speech which reiterated the theme of peaceful reunification."

— From The Times (London).

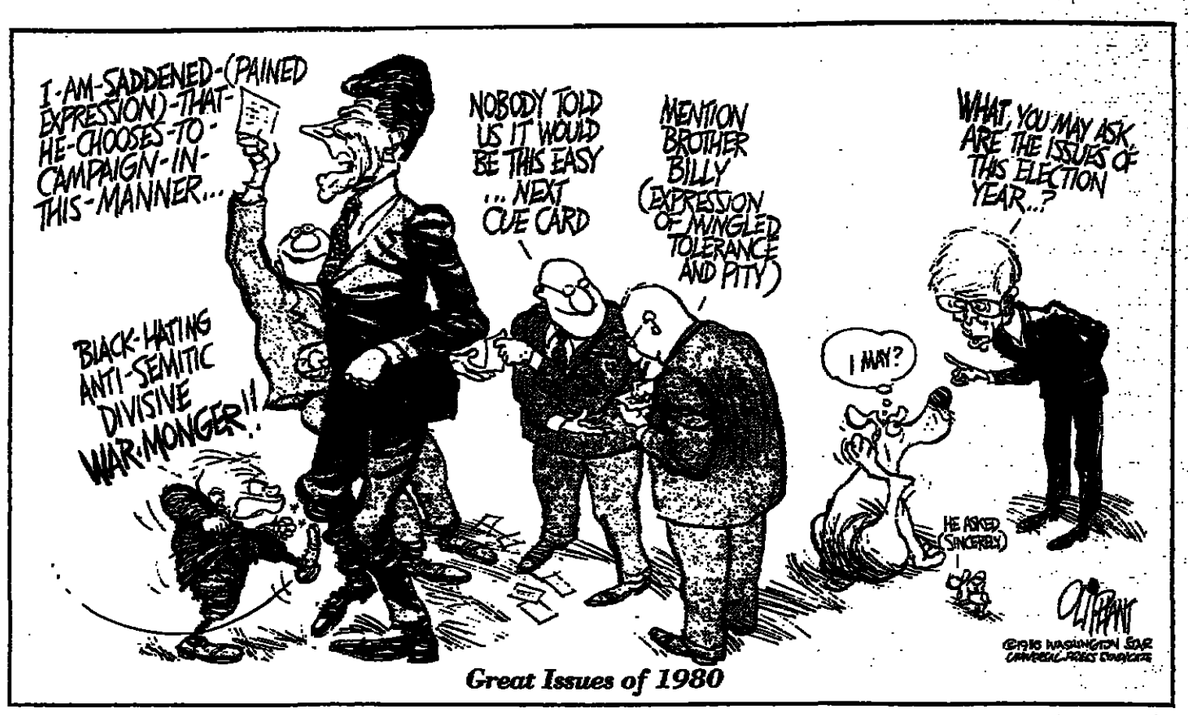
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 16, 1905

LONDON — The place of burial of the body of Sir Henry Irving has not yet been decided. The Daily Mail comments: "By custom the place for such immortals is consecrated in the hallowed shrine of Westminster Abbey, though as the great company of the illustrious dead in that historic shrine grows from year to year space is becoming increasingly difficult to find. Should it be absolutely impossible to find, there is ample precedent for resort to St. Paul's which, though reserved rather for heroes of action, yet holds beneath its noble vault many of the great in thought and art." The Daily Telegraph notes that "It is worthy of note that David Garrick was buried at Westminster."

Fifty Years Ago
October 16, 1930

NEW YORK — New action to curb bears' raids on the New York Stock Exchange by discouraging loaning on stock to cover short commitments was taken by officials today following conferences between President Hoover and Richard Whitney, exchange president. For the first time since 1921 a whole list was loaned "flat" and a number of issues only were lent at a premium. Exchange officials are believed to have told the president that they realize the psychological effect of steadily declining stock prices on public sentiment, and that if bear-raiding is to continue it will receive sharp attention from the senatorial banking subcommittee that is to investigate share trading.



Great Issues of 1980

Negotiating the Shatt-al-Arab Waterway

By Charles Maechling Jr.

WASHINGTON — The outbreak of full-scale war between Iraq and Iran seems to have expunged from view the immediate cause of the war, not to speak of drowning out Iraq's claim of limited objectives. In fact, the long-standing dispute over control of Shatt-al-Arab — the shallow, muddy waterway that unites the historic Tigris and Euphrates rivers from their confluence at al-Qurnah to the head of the Gulf — is what triggered the Iraqi assault. After both sides run out of military hardware, its status will be the prime issue at the bargaining table.

Shatt-al-Arab, whose lower 50 miles constitute a disputed border, is a vital economic and strategic artery for both Iraq and Iran. Except for the railhead of Umm Qasr on the Gulf, it is Iraq's lifeline to the sea, enabling medium-draft vessels to bring cargoes upriver to Basra and providing an exit route for those petroleum exports that do not go by pipeline. For Iran, the waterway is equally important. It provides direct access by water to the oil ports of Khorramshahr and Abadan for machinery and equipment, and a surface route for transshipment of part of the three million barrels of oil a day that used to find their way to the supertankers lying offshore in the Gulf.

Far from being a mere pretext in a larger quarrel, the dispute over control of Shatt-al-Arab in its present form dates back for well over a century. As late as 1700, Shatt-al-Arab was an inland waterway, albeit a border one, of the Turkish Ottoman Empire, with the Arabic-speaking tribes on both banks claimed by Turkey. Subsequent reassertion of Persian control over what is now Khuzistan led to repeated border conflict, and in 1847 a boundary treaty between the Turkish and Persian empires was negotiated that provisionally fixed the border on the east bank of the waterway, giving Persian vessels freedom of navigation along its entire length. A British-Russian boundary commission was later appointed to define the exact boundary and to work out arrangements for equitable apportionment of river rights. In 1913, after innumerable delays, these efforts led to agreement between the two empires on an amendment to the 1847 treaty providing for new delimitation a year later.

Thalweg

The 1913 agreement and subsequent delimitation left "the river and all islands therein" to Turkey, with the exception of two strips of about four miles each opposite the ports of Khorramshahr and Abadan. There the boundary was shifted to the midchannel line, or *thalweg*, a concept in international law that so defines the demarcation in international rivers between territories of adjacent states. Under the protocol, Persia continued to retain navigation rights up and down the waterway, although not, of course, control over navigation. The newly created state of Iraq, which after World War I emerged from the wreck of the Ottoman Empire, succeeded to the rights conferred by the 1847 and 1913 agreements, at least in theory.

During the 1920s and 1930s, these agreements came under persistent attack by Iran, which took to assailing their validity on technical grounds and asserting that the thalweg principle should apply to the full length of the waterway. Iraq took the treaties to the League of Nations Council and the Permanent Court of International Justice in a fruitless effort to obtain reaffirmation of its rights, but Persia managed to frustrate these attempts. Nevertheless, Iraq continued to control pilotage, dredging and navigation, though not without recurrent quarrels with Iran over the latter's failure to remit its share of port dues for maintenance.

After World War II, the transformation of the whole region, and especially the Iranian east bank, into an oil-producing complex of massive dimensions dramatically raised the stakes. On the one hand, the increase in waterway traffic to Basra, Khorramshahr and Abadan, coupled with the need to deepen the channel and keep it free from the 35 million tons of silt that flow annually downstream from the mother rivers, placed an extraordinary burden of responsibility and expense on Iraq. On the other, Iran chafed under what it perceived to be hostile Iraqi administrative control of the access routes to its two key oil ports, repeatedly trying to convert a provision in the 1937 treaty for a joint river commission into a mandate for joint control.

When in the late 1960s the shah's military power — not to mention his overweening vanity — began to peak, the constraints on traffic imposed by what he considered an irresponsible, radical and, above all, inferior neighbor began to seem insupportable. In April, 1969, the shah denounced the 1937 treaty and declared midchannel to be the boundary. In 1975, he followed up by maneuvering Iraq into an agreement signed in Algiers that confirmed the thalweg boundary for the entire waterway, the trade-off being a pledge to withhold support from the Kurdish rebels. It fell to Iraq's current leader, Saddam Hussein, to sign the Algiers agreement in his capacity as vice premier. On Sept. 17, with Iran in chaos, Mr. Saddam denounced the Algiers agreement and five days later launched the attack.

Renegotiation

When the guns fall silent, Shatt-al-Arab will continue to be crucial to the economies of both Iraq and Iran, not to mention the energy needs of the rest of the world. Unless Iraq proposes to occupy Iran's most priceless asset, the Abadan oil region — thereby creating a territorial grievance that will make the West Bank seem like a neutral picnic ground — it will sooner or later have to renegotiate the status of the waterway, and on terms that will provide unrestricted entry to the two Iranian oil ports. Iraq has history and the sanction of treaty law on its side, at least up to 1975. Iran has prescriptive rights of navigation and access, coupled with an obligation to pay its fair share of dredging and maintenance.

Shatt-al-Arab is a multifaceted system that needs to be administered as such. It is not too soon to initiate a diplomatic effort by interested neutrals, preferably under Islamic auspices, to lay the groundwork for a new legal regime that will satisfy both countries and the global community.

Charles Maechling Jr., an international lawyer, was State Department director for internal defense from 1961 to 1963 and special assistant to the undersecretary of state from 1963 to 1965. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Letters

A PLO View

On Oct. 8, the International Herald Tribune reported the scurrilous remarks of Israel's foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, in which he seeks to implicate the Palestine Liberation Organization in having links with anti-Jewish groups in Europe.

As you have reported, Palestinian and other Arab groups have already denounced the recent atrocities committed in the French capital. Their abhorrence of the violence against Jewish individuals and communities is equally held by the PLO, as has been so declared in Beirut.

We regret that Zionist leaders should seek cheap propaganda from the violence being committed against European Jewry, and attempt to exploit the situation in a pathetic campaign to score political and diplomatic points against the Palestinian people. We extend our concern and sympathy to European Jewry for two reasons. Firstly, we reject and oppose racial and community discrimination as a matter of principle. Secondly, the plight of the Palestinians and the strength of the Zionist movement are directly related to the presence of anti-Jewish feelings in Europe. It was the rise of fascism in Europe that provided the Zionist movement with the backing to establish a Zionist state in Palestine, and enforce the exodus of the native Palestinian Christians and Moslems from their homeland. Indeed, political Zionism originated in Europe in the late 19th century as a response to anti-Semitism.

The past success of the Zionists in Palestine might not have been achieved without the presence of anti-Jewish feelings and actions in Europe. The Palestinians, therefore, share with European Jewry a strong concern that every effort should be taken by the appropriate authorities to ensure firm action against those who seek to use violence, or incite it, against Jewish communities or propogate anti-Jewish prejudices.

May I state quite categorically and unequivocally that the Palestine Liberation Organization has no links with anti-Jewish organizations in Europe. We consider the acts of discrimination against Jews to be a hostile act against the Palestinian people, serving only the interests of the Zionist movement in encouraging Jewish emigration to Palestine, and thereby strengthening the forces responsible for the exile of the Palestinians from their homeland.

If anyone is to benefit from the recent acts of anti-Jewish feeling in Europe, it is the Zionists and Israel, but certainly not the Palestinians nor the PLO.

NABIL RAMLAWI,
London Representative,
Palestine Liberation Organization.

London.

Under 'Occupation'

Your editorial titled "Anti-Semitism in France" (IHT, Oct. 8) was very disturbing to me, and as a native of France who lived through the German occupation I felt deeply hurt when I read "...the shameful performance of many Frenchmen during the Nazi occupation. It was the French police, after all, not the German who took the Jews away" from the rue des Rosiers.

You cannot be so naive as to believe that the French police were responsible, and were the only ones responsible, for the ignominious treatment the Jews received in France during "the Occupation" — the thought your article tries to imply. The French police received its orders from the "Occeyanh" and were expected to obey and execute these orders or face arrest, deportation or even execution. Do you know how many Jewish families escaped deportation because they were warned by the French police of their coming arrest? Or do you want to ignore these facts?

Did you know, during these years '40-44 what kind of camps the Jewish people were sent to? We, in France, certainly didn't; and who was responsible for these camps? The French police? All we knew was that the Jews were sent to concentration camps, but so were the Japanese in the United States.

You probably were not in France during the Nazi occupation, but I was and as such I feel qualified to talk about this so traumatic period and I am very proud of the way *most* Frenchmen — the police included — behaved during "the Occupation."

To all the French who died in the Nazi concentration camps you owe an apology.

SIMONE SWANSON.

Le Mans, France.

Nourishing Zionism

The neo-Nazi terror in France against Jews is indeed a deplorable and shameful thing to happen at this time. Not only is it a crime against humanity, but it also nourishes Zionism which has been feeding on anti-Semitism in order that Israel continue its expansionist objectives in the Middle East and its subjugation of the Palestinian people. Anti-Jewish terrorism in Europe indeed hurts human feelings as it accelerates racial violence and undermines human rights not only of innocent Jews but also of the Palestinians whose loss of land and property had been mainly caused by anti-Semitism itself that existed and was cruelly practiced in Europe, resulting in the end to the victimization of innocent Palestinian Arabs who had nothing to do whatsoever with the Jewish sufferings in the hands of Nazi Europe.

Peace-loving European people and governments should not allow this dangerous wave of anti-Semitism in Europe to remain. It regretfully affects Jews in Europe and their lives as it also gives Israel a pretense for Zionization of occupied Arab lands, increasing the suffering of its occupied people.

A. BIN DA'AR.

Vienna.

Short Memories

"Samuel Flatto-Sharon, an Israeli parliamentarian and former French resident, said he would organize commando groups of young Israeli war veterans to travel to France to defend the Jewish communities" (IHT, Oct. 8).

For those with short memories, Mr. Flatto-Sharon will be unable to accompany his commandos because a fraud warrant is out for him in France.

If there were fewer Flatto-Sharons, the Jewish communities wouldn't need his defense.

J.C. DIXON.

Paris.

Synagogue Bombing

It is curious that you chose to publish a speculative report implicating an Arab in the recent bombing of a synagogue in Paris (IHT, Oct. 10).

In addition to the fact that such an act of violence is objectively abhorent, the Palestinian Arabs have added reasons to view it for the horror it is. For it is the Palestinians who are still paying a high price for the atrocities of Nazism in Europe which gave momentum to the cause of Zionism. Even for reasons of expediency, it is hardly plausible for the Palestinians to sponsor an act which would surely undermine their relations with a country which is showing an increasing understanding of their plight.

It would be more intelligent to keep at least two points in mind when speculating about the authors of this recent tragic incident.

First of all, the Jewish community in France is far from being united and there are French Jews who view with discontent what they consider to be the community's failure to identify completely with Zionists' interests.

Secondly, the Zionist movement has in the past shown its readiness to go to any limts in demonstrating the supposed impossibility for Jews to assimilate in Gentile societies, even to the extent of turning its guns against its co-religionists. The most dramatic instance being the bombing of a Jewish synagogue in Baghdad in 1951 by Israeli agents.

MOHAMMAD TARBUSH.

Paris.

All Semites

Perhaps William Safire, in his interesting column on the subject of "Language," would please explain why the word "anti-Semitism" is always used in reference to Jews: surely the Arabs are the children of Abraham, too. In fact, quite recently, His Holiness John Paul II announced to a world in turmoil that we are all Semites! Evidently, the Pope had in mind a famous message of love brought to the human race by a famous member of the Jewish community.

In other words, would it be correct to describe an anti-Semite as a person who hates everybody — including himself?

ESTHER DELCOURT

Paris.

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OJD 1979

A Reaga... Rewrite... On Israe...

Takes C... ...list V...

By Philip Geyel...

WASHINGTON — In ther effort to get at t damental, debatable diff between the two leading pr tial candidates on foreign turn now to the Middle torn by conflict, contra and confusion, and more th unpredictable. And yet the chaos sharpens the choice ers. Where else around th will the outcome of the p tial election have so instan an impact on policy and Consider how the stage is se

Jimmy Carter's Camp process, for whatever or think of its promise, is on hold, although minister talks on its next phase — my for the Israeli-occupie Bank and Gaza — are resu Mr. Carter is elected, they most certainly pick up ra U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian sum penciled in for later in the y

The Carter administrati ly believes that continued on this front is central to t tion of how to deal with t large part of the Middle Ea lem: the West's potential pling life's-blood reliance oil. Not that a resolution Arab-Israeli-Palestinian would solve everything. B it remains in stalemate, it a lot harder for the Unite to work constructively w Gulf Arab states, for exar the sort of joint defense a — base rights, stationing o prepositioning of supplies might help make the oil more secure.

New Stage Set

If Ronald Reagan is ele Carter stage-setting obviou out. This isn't to say t Reagan couldn't pick up th David process early next y 1981 is when Israel is to election. "So we're probal ing about a delay of mayb and a half," said a reasona partisan expert here, "if we ing about Camp David at a

And that's just it. In al bility, if Mr. Reagan is pu we won't be talking abou David, and not just bec traditional reluctance to br predecessor's monument.

From all the available e Mr. Reagan doesn't believ in Camp David. He doe anything like the tight co that Mr. Carter sees betwe guarding the oil flow and some headway in resolving estinian issue. He sees as and flip-flops" the necessa guities in the U.S. role a broker in the Palestinian co

He sees U.S. pressure kind on Israel as a threat to and our own security. An because, first and foremost Israel "as a major strategic America" in a struggle in t dle East which is essenti tween East and West.

Both Mr. Carter an Reagan share the same se U.S. moral obligation to security and of the need t the best interests of th States as well as Israel.

Diverging Pa...

The point is how they about it. And the diff enormous, if only becaus men see the problem in p different ways.

"The paramount Am terest in the Middle East vent the region from fall the domination of the S ion," Mr. Reagan once w el, he went on, is a "mili to the Soviet Union." push unpalatable terms for a West Bank agreeme ample, is not to encour tion of a dangerous conf Israel — but to wea against East.

Mr. Reagan would d contrary. He has talked of a joint military partn tween Israel, the Uni (and perhaps even Eg pooling of resources an even joint command. Bu viet acts would this co deter? More specific would it guarantee th and transit of petroleu unwelcome revolution i interdict the smashing o lations by an Iraq and war, or make Israel safer from its worst Ara

As for the U.S. med in the Arab-Israeli co matter of some import raeli security — how reconcile that with an a U.S.-Israeli military par

Mr. Reagan, in sh reset the stage, rewrite recast the leading acto cally. Mr. Carter wo Camp David process pl again, there's a clear cl talking about.

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...rd Takes Campaign ... Socialist Northeast

...Richard Eder
...York Times Service

...QUE, France — On ...quare the municipal ... military marches but ...oud enough to match ...that boomed out of ...us outdoor amplifica...

...sident Valery Giscard ...vels away from Paris, ... music with him, pref...ue with lots of trum... ...ot one to leave a lot to ... local vagaries. In his

... ANALYSIS

...northeast — Lille, Ar...rque — the giant ... appeared at town ...n hall.

...months until France's ...election, and the polit...pe is cluttered. Mr. ...staing has two poten...ts, Jacques Chirac and ...e, among the group of ...technically constitute ...ent's majority in Par...

...cialist Mayors

...l Lille have Socialist ...ille, Pierre Mauroy is ... Socialist mayor but ... political figure in the ...ast. He is also a lead... France's Socialist Par... ...sociated with the cen... backing Michel Ro... the slightly more left... behind Francois ... Mr. Rocard may be ... candidate against Mr. ...staing if Mr. Mitter...t run.

... political maneuvers ...y taken place. Mr. ...tenants have hinted at ...he Socialists to defeat ... d'Estaing. The presi... ...self indicated that he ...way to work with the

...er, stubbornly local, ...ttled as the politics. ...deil," remarked a mu... ...cillor, waiting for the ...arrival. The scattered ... referred to alternated ...ray clouds, and Mr. ...staing's welcome in ...d region of worn-out

...n Aide Says ... Scarce in ...st Groups

Reuters

... Interior Minister ...net of France has de...ions that policemen ...t in France's extreme ...nt organizations.

...t said that investiga... ...treme rightist organ... the Oct. 3 bomb at... a Paris synagogue ...olicemen on a list of ... suspected of being ...nts or sympathizers.

...et told the Senate on ... he had ordered a full ... activities of the 18 list... ...n, whose names were ...ious documents seized ...on the offices of right...

...sibility cannot be ex... these names were put ...vocation because ex... ...ps are experts in that ..." he said.

...ard to China

PEKING (AP) — Mr. Giscard d'Estaing arrived in China on Wednesday for a weeklong state visit, held his first talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang and called in a banquet speech for a cease-fire and negotiations between Iran and Iraq.

The two men agreed the world situation had deteriorated dramatically in the last year. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told Mr. Zhao that a powerful China and a powerful Europe would contribute to world stability and peace.

coal mines and shuttered textile mills was similarly uneven.

France's northeast, like the old mill towns of New England, was a firstborn child of the Industrial Revolution and was eventually devoured by it. The coal mines have been worked to uneconomic depths, the textile mills are old and unable to keep up with competition, the steel mills suffer from the general glut of the industry. At one time automobile plants were to save the northeast, but the market never was strong enough.

Lost Jobs

Employment in the mines fell in 30 years from 220,000 to 30,000; textiles have lost 33,000 jobs and steel has lost 7,000. Each year 20,000 people leave the region in search of work elsewhere. New jobs have been created but not enough to reverse a depressing trend in what has traditionally been called "France's engine room."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's visit brought some concrete offers to the northeast: money for port expansion, for road-building, for a new hospital and more schools; a promise to keep open for a while a number of mines slated for closure; help for an effort to increase textile exports. All of this was received with a mixture of gratification and skepticism.

For the president, who has no taste for open political confrontation, visiting the northeast was widely regarded as risky. In Dunkerque, which is better off than the rest of the region and whose municipal council is dominated by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's supporters, the reception was decidedly balmy.

There were no hecklers as the president was escorted through the crowd in front of the town hall and shook hands with local mayors wrapped in tricolor sashes. Upstairs in the council room, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was among his own, the only untoward gesture coming from a woman who fainted partway through his speech.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing avoided the most-stricken areas, such as Bethune and Valenciennes, where political hostility was at its strongest. But he visited the two largest cities, Lille and Arras, where he went through a mildly hostile demonstration on his way into the city hall.

Inside he submitted to a sharp interrogation by the Socialist mayor, Leon Fatous, about the government's failure to do more for the region. Finally, and for the only time during the trip, his rather aloof affability gave way to irritation. "You must not confuse the president of the republic with a minister of health to whom you address complaints and requests," he told Mr. Fatous.

United Press International

HARBINGER OF HARVEST — A flock of starlings darken the sky over a vineyard in the Upper Rhine Valley of West Germany, swooping low at times to grab a share of ripening grapes. Farmers see it as a sign when the birds are here, grape harvest cannot be far behind.

Obituaries

M. Mahmud, Opposed Bhutto in 1977

The Associated Press

KARACHI — Maulana Mufti Mahmud, 61, a Pakistani religious and political leader whose charges of election rigging were followed by riots and the overthrow of the late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, died Tuesday of a heart attack.

Mr. Mahmud was president of the Pakistan National Alliance, the major opposition group contesting the March, 1977, general elections.

When Bhutto forces claimed victory with 80 percent of the vote, Mr. Mahmud organized a mass protest. About 300 persons died in subsequent rioting before the army chief of staff, Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, toppled Bhutto in a coup on July 5, 1977.

Oscar Aleman

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — Oscar Aleman, 71, a noted Argentine jazz guitarist who played with Josephine Baker's back-up band in Paris in the 1920s and 30s, died Tuesday of a stroke, his family reported.

During the Nazi occupation Mr. Aleman was barred from playing because he was half-black and half-Indian. He returned to Argentina and for decades thereafter was active as one of the foremost jazzmen in Latin America.

Mary O'Hara Alsop

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mary O'Hara Alsop, 95, author of the classic young people's book "My Friend Flicka," died of arteriosclerosis Tuesday at her home in suburban Chevy Chase, Md.

"My Friend Flicka" is the story of a 10-year-old Wyoming boy who tames a wild horse and learns about growing up in the process. The book first appeared in 1941. It was turned into a film starring Roddy McDowall and was made into a U.S. television series in the 1950s.

Miss Alsop, who wrote under the name Mary O'Hara, was the author of several other books, including "Thunderhead," a sequel to "Flicka;" "Green Grass of Wyoming," and "The Son of Adam Wyngate."

Maurice Martenot

NEW YORK (NYT) — Maurice Martenot, 81, a French musician and inventor of the Ondes Martenot, an instrument, died last Friday in Paris, four days before his 82d birthday.

The Ondes Martenot is an electronic instrument with a keyboard that in some respects anticipated the synthesizer. Mr. Martenot gave the first demonstration of this instrument in Paris in 1928, and in time it attracted the interest of some French composers.

Arthur Honegger used it in the score of "Jeanne d'Arc au Bucher," Olivier Messiaen in his "Turangalila" and "Trois Petites Liturgies" and Andre Jolivet in the "Suite Delphique" and a concerto for Ondes Martenot and orchestra.

Although heralded by some early enthusiasts as the instrument of the future, the Ondes Martenot did not ultimately win a wide following among performers or composers, and it has remained something of a musical curiosity.

Seoul Schedules Vote On New Constitution

Reuters

SEOUL — South Koreans will vote next Wednesday on a new constitution that would limit the period of a president's rule, President Chun Doo Hwan announced Wednesday.

Under the new constitution, a president would serve only a single seven-year term, instead of the present unlimited number of six-year terms.

Only 14 Million Live on Continent

Radio Is Binding Voice in Vast Australia

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

KALGOORLIE, Australia — With an electoral district of 1.4 million square miles, more than one third of the area of the United States, the member of Parliament for Kalgoorlie is probably right when he presumes that he represents the world's largest district. But his electorate counts only 65,000 voters, fewer than in the smallest U.S. congressional district.

Kalgoorlie district illustrates in the extreme Australia's most salient characteristic: the vastness in which its small population lives. In an area roughly that of the contiguous 48 United States, somewhat more than 14 million Australians enjoy wide open spaces even in cities.

Vast Constituency

Almost 10 million of the total live in Australia's 10 cities of more than 100,000 population. Perth is the big city of this state, Western Australia. Nearly 900,000 people live in its broad streets and sun-drenched suburbs; most of the rest live in towns, ranches and mining settlements and are represented in Parliament by the member for Kalgoorlie.

The two major candidates — the incumbent Liberal, Mick Cotter, and his Labor Party challenger, Graeme Campbell — have not been in Kalgoorlie in three days. They are in the far northern reaches as the campaign enters its final week. Their managers said they travel expensively, in chartered planes, and can only address two groups a day.

Because of the vastness of his constituency, Mr. Cotter estimated that he spends 150 nights a year away from home in his district, as well as the months he spends in Canberra when Parliament is in session. He estimates that he travels more than 300,000 miles a year on business.

Kalgoorlie is also a center for health services and education for its outlying districts, the outback.

In a one-story house at the southern edge of town, Frank Johnston sat in front of a transmitter-receiver set and assured a mother 750 miles away that swimming lessons were being considered for pupils of the School of the Air — not by radio but at the yearly sports camp.

Mr. Johnston is principal of the Kalgoorlie School of the Air. With three other teachers — two of them part-time — he runs the most far-flung school in the world. Its student body comprises 20 elementary and 8 kindergarten pupils, who tune in every morning, together with those of their grade hundreds of miles away, to listen to their teacher, recite their lessons and have their homework, which is sent by mail, corrected.

Teachers, pupils, parents and tutors meet at the annual camp, a seminar and a sports meeting, where they get to know each other and the participants of the four other Schools of the Air of Western Australia. An "itinerant teacher" visits each pupil as often as possible.

At the northern edge of Kalgoorlie, Lorraine Winchcomb talks into a transmitter that keeps her in touch with 35 two-way radios in an area of 400,000 square miles, and with three small planes, two doctors, four pilots and three nurses.

Medicine by Radio

The Royal Flying Doctor Service has six such bases in Western Australia and 13 throughout the country. Only six towns in the area served by the Kalgoorlie base have resident physicians. In addition to emergency flights, the two doctors there fly a regular schedule of clinic tours.

Last year, the two doctors attended more than 7,000 patients, transported more than 1,000 to hospitals and carried out more than 2,000 consultations by radio or telephone. The flying doctor radio network also helps relieve the sometimes intense loneliness of the outback.

Not only basic needs are being met. Thirty people in this mining town of 20,000 have gotten together to bring in every Saturday by plane from Perth, 375 miles away, a violinist of the Western Australian Symphony Orchestra to give a day of lessons.

Amnesty Reports Proof of Prison Torture in Spain

United Press International

LONDON — Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization, said Wednesday it had evidence that prisoners were tortured in Spain and it urged the government there to adopt safeguards for political detainees.

The organization said it had submitted a full report to the Spanish government for comment before publishing it later this year.

An Amnesty International mission to Spain a year ago, including two medical doctors, interviewed 14 former prisoners who alleged they had been maltreated while being held incommunicado in police custody for periods ranging from two to 10 days.

There was no immediate government reaction, but Spanish officials were angry at the statement. They said it played into the hands of both leftist and rightist extremists while doing a disservice to the country's new democracy. They said the country's anti-terrorist laws, which were criticized by Amnesty, were designed to deal with members of guerrilla groups and the extreme right.

Soviet Satellite Launch

United Press International

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union Wednesday launched Cosmos-1215, another in its series of unmanned satellites, Tass said.

"When I use Lufthansa for a holiday flight, the holiday starts on board."

This is an authentic passenger statement.

Lufthansa
German Airlines

Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Thursday, October 16, 1980 **

Pyongyang 'Paradise': A Deified Leader Rules a 1984 Societ

Journalist Tiziano Terzani wrote the following article for Der Spiegel magazine.

By Tiziano Terzani

PYONGYANG, North Korea — The airplane that twice a week carries a small number of travelers from Peking to Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea, is like a time machine. You leave China, and one hour and 45 minutes later you find yourself catapulted into the year 1984.

North Korea looks like a scene from George Orwell's book depicting the nightmare of a totalitarian society. Children do not walk to school there; they march. People do not work there; they strive after production. Everything is planned and organized. Everyone is disciplined, obedient and happy.

North Korea is not like any other country; it has been officially declared paradise. And President Kim Il Sung is not only the leader of the nation for the last 35 years; he is a god. He knows everything; he has answered all the questions that philosophers for centuries have been unable to solve. Even the birds sing his praise, or at least so says the propaganda.

If the acacias did not bloom in the hills and along the river, Pyongyang would seem as artificial as a gigantic set for a science-fiction movie: supermodern but disturbingly empty.

Empty Streets

A grid of vast avenues interlaces the city, but the streets are empty and cars rarely seen. The squares are deserted; there is no sign of the crowds that are so common in the rest of Asia. Throughout the city there are groomed parks, playgrounds, nicely landscaped lakes, but no one seems to enjoy them.

Gigantic marble monuments tower into the sky, alongside equally tall concrete buildings that often look unoccupied or only partly used. Fountains spray in the air, but no one is watching the picturesque waterworks.

In the center of the city, uniformed soldiers wait silently to direct the traffic that does not exist. Security officers in civilian clothes are standing 100 yards apart in the shadow of a building entrance, watching through dark glasses a row of deserted houses.

In North Korea, factories run around the clock behind closed doors. Each citizen works eight hours a day and studies three hours. Time for leisure does not exist.

The only people you see are workers on their way home from their jobs or political meetings, or students on their way home from school or paramilitary exercises. Silently, they stand at bus stops. No one is smiling. All seem, using the official phrase, to look confidently into the future.

And with good reason. At the end of the Korean War, North Korea was in ruins. In Pyongyang, only three houses remained standing after the armies of the North and the South turned the city into a battleground. Today, Pyongyang looks more like a Scandinavian than an Asian city. The men in their dark Western suits, children in red-blue uniforms and women in colorful skirts give the impression that a national costume has been handed out for a celebration.

There is no sign of poverty. Statistics are hard to come by in a country whose officials are offended when you ask for figures. Nevertheless, the progress is unmistakable. The government takes care of all North Koreans from birth to death. Health care is free. So is education. No one pays taxes. The apartments of workers are small but comfortable. Rents are low, about 5 to 10 won (1.5 won equals $1), while the average monthly salary is 90 won.

"Nothing in the world can make us envious," the children sing in school. The fact that North Koreans apparently believe they do indeed live in paradise is the biggest success of the regime.

Indoctrination

The indoctrination begins in the kindergartens, which are immaculate and well-organized. Three-year-olds learn to bow before a picture of Mr. Kim, to recite the "glorious deeds" of his life and to love him.

"How many children does President Kim Il Sung have?" I asked many different people. I always received the same reply: "We are all his children."

The North Koreans have been living in isolation for almost 30 years, cut off from a world they do not know. Although each household has a large radio, none has shortwave reception.

Many sincerely believe that the 144-mile-long wall dividing the North from the South was built by the "damned Americans;" that the purpose of the wall is to prevent an exodus of the "poor" South Koreans into the "heavenly" North; that Seoul is a city of misery, corrupted by prostitution and tourism; and that everyone from the southern tip of Africa to the northern coast of Greenland is eager to learn the doctrine of Mr. Kim.

A picture in a Pyongyang newspaper recently showed a man reading a book by Mr. Kim on the main square of Vienna. A very common sight in Vienna, is it not?

Mr. Kim's face is everywhere. His picture can be seen in the streets, in houses, in buses and trains, in parks. He is the only one in the nation who does not wear a badge with his image. About 18 million North Koreans have them pinned to their chests. The badges are not all alike. They differ in color, shape and size, according to a person's rank in society and the degree of confidence the president has in the wearer.

You cannot buy the badges. Unlike those of Mao during China's Cultural Revolution, they are not given away. Foreigners hunt in vain for the badges as souvenirs. The six-volume works of Mr. Kim are free, however. Foreigners can be deported immediately if they are rash enough to throw the books into a wastebasket.

The New York Times

Students stroll through one of Pyongyang's deserted squares, passing one of the city's many monuments to the leader.

Because North Koreans are so closely controlled, crowds can be easily mobilized. Whenever the delegation of a friendly country arrives in Pyongyang, a district of the city is ordered to participate in a what is labeled as a spontaneous, excited welcome.

Opposition to the government is not apparent. Nonetheless, every now and then a person will disappear, and the existence of a prison for so-called class enemies has been acknowledged officially.

There is limited freedom of movement. Special papers are required for any travel deviating from one's route between work and home. And Pyongyang is the only city in Asia where no one rides bicycles, presumably a precaution against the potential dangers of mobility. Trips to foreign countries, even allies, are prohibited for the common citizen, but are reserved for trustworthy officials. Emigration is simply not discussed. Who would want to leave paradise?

North Korea is a police state, or, perhaps more aptly, a type of religious kingdom. The principal faith is not Communism, which is rarely mentioned, but "kimilsungism." Mr. Kim's name is always mentioned with a trembling voice, usually accompanied by two of the many adjectives that are reserved for him: great, glorious, beloved, generous, affectionate, far-seeing, genius, determined, victorious, concerned.

Pilgrimages

The introduction to the recently published shorter version of Mr. Kim's biography says: "The history of men reports about the lives of many great men who were famous in their times, and knows many moving stories about them. No one, however, can measure up to General Kim Il Sung in the wealth and multitude of these stories. He is the genius of mankind, brought forth by the Korea of the 20th century."

At the end of a magnificently produced opera, "The Paradise Hymn," a choir sings, "His love for his people is warmer than the sun and deeper than the ocean."

His birthplace, Mangjongdae, is the destination for many pilgrimages. People stand silently before the trees that Mr. Kim climbed as a child "to reach the rainbow." They stand just as quietly in front of a rock on which Mr. Kim sat to meditate on North Korea's resistance against the Japanese. Before a 60-foot-high bronze statue that faces south and promises the reunion of North and South Korea, people bow respectfully.

All of Pyongyang is practically a monument to the president and "proof of his love for his people." Train stations and public buildings seem like the cathedrals of his religion. "The great, respected President Kim Il Sung has supervised this construction personally and came here 300 times in order to give instruction and advice," reports the president of the luxurious subway in Pyongyang.

Each subway station is named after an episode from the president's life. No one mentions that Mao sent Chinese engineers to oversee its construction — or that Mr. Kim came to power with the help of the Soviet Army after World War II.

"The great generous leader had this building constructed for the well-being of his people," a guide explains, her voice respectful, while she guides visitors through a health center, a gigantic complex of swimming pools, saunas, massage salons and exercise rooms. The building with its marble floors and mosaic walls is in perfect condition, but empty, as if the health center had been built solely to impress.

Also unused is the 13-story baby clinic, built from marble, granite and concrete stocked with the latest medical equi There is even a closed-circuit televisio permits relatives to talk with the mothe out exposing them to infection.

The Mansudae Theater is a large com stone, glass and mirrors shielding a sma gant theater that can seat only several hu people. Intertwined, artificially lit sta climb above quietly running fountains flickering lights set into the wall create t sion of a waterfall.

Water. Wherever you look, there is Water spouts from fountains that don t and water motifs decorate walls, mosai carpets. Water seems to be some ubic symbol for an unexplainable addiction t ty. An immense fountain with hundr waterspouts surprises the visitor in the tion hall of the Pharao Palace, the b where the president works.

On the esplanade, soldiers march in step. Inside, dozens of bodyguards as supervisors and secretaries in black sui dark glasses — all wearing badges — stand behind marble columns. Visitor wait at least half an hour before Mr. K pears, the time clearly observable on clock decorated with golden figures of s and workers.

The president finally appears. His s nates lower their eyes and bow deeply. I in a black uniform, he descends the broa ble staircase lined with a bright red carp his neck is a tumor the size of a fist, t growth does not seem to hinder his ments. For years, the tumor has grown ly. Outside North Korea, the president's has prompted a good deal of spec Here, however, the subject, like many touchy matters, is taboo.

The construction of the capital contin a sort of symbol, a "utopian *civitas solis* resists the corrupt consumer society .. South," as a sympathetic foreign visi pressed it.

Day and night, construction continu huge cultural center. Nearby, accompa a military orchestra, thousands of soldi the foundation for a new ice-skating rin

Collective insanity? Still, the natior tions. "North Korea is the only Socialis try where toilets work," an East Europe tor noted.

Dinners that are held in the glittering Mr. Kim's residence always end with t Korean fruits, served by waiters w dressed in white, their faces expressionl ever-present badges pinned on their che

"Everything in this country is like a sized apple," said my neighbor, a meml European Communist delegation in gyang, looking at the shiny apple the s watermelon on his plate. "It grows and ops but somewhere a gland does not f quite right."

©1980, Der Spiegel

A 1950 photograph of Kim Il Sung released by Pyongyang as North Korean armies continued to push into South Korea.

The Succession

International Herald Tribune

The name of President Kim Il Sung's son emerged from obscurity in North Korea at a five-day congress that ended earlier this week where he was named senior secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee.

The appointment confirmed Kim Jung Il's position as the second-most powerful man in North Korea after his father and as his father's political heir. During the congress, the first in 10 years, Kim Jung Il was promoted to three senior political and administrative posts. The senior secretaryship placed him at the center of political life. If he does succeed his father, it would be the first dynastic succession in a Communist country.

Associated Press

A HAPPIER MOMENT — When this picture was taken in 1972, Bishop Abel Muzorewa had just led a black Rhodesian campaign to reject British proposals that would have kept Rhodesian power in white hands indefinitely. Now Mr. Muzorewa, crushed in the independence elections, faces scorn from former friends and foes.

The Outcast: Muzorewa In Independent Zimbabwe

By John Edlin
The Associated Press

SALISBURY — For years he was hailed as the man who would lead Rhodesia's blacks to control their own destiny. Today this African land's first black prime minister is an outcast.

Abel Muzorewa now is denounced as a murderer, traitor and white puppet in the parliament of Zimbabwe, the name this former British colony took upon gaining independence six months ago.

The 55-year-old Methodist bishop is often jeered in the streets, and mostly he leads the life of a recluse in a $120,000 mansion in the well-to-do Salisbury suburb of Borrowdale.

"Muzorewa is a broken, bitter man," a family friend confided recently. "He can't understand how he was the idol of the people a year ago and the pariah today."

'Too Proud'

Shunned by former aides as well as the new black leaders of Zimbabwe, the U.S.-educated cleric spends less time in parliament, the Executive National Assembly, and more in the pulpit of the American-funded United Methodist Church.

"He's too proud to sit in the Assembly and be insulted," a white legislator said, referring to the attacks on the bishop by assemblymen of the two guerrilla armies who fought a seven-year war for independence.

Few of his old foes — the black nationalists of the factions led by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe or Joshua Nkomo, minister of Home Affairs — will concede that Mr. Muzorewa played a role in steering the country to black-majority rule after nine decades of white domination.

"You killed our children, you murderer," one member of parliament shouted at the diminutive figure in the Assembly recently. "Go back to your white masters."

It was not always that way.

In the early 1970s, Mr. Muzorewa was a power to be reckoned with in Rhodesia.

He mobilized blacks throughout the country to overwhelmingly reject proposals of the British Conservative Party government that effectively would have kept the reins of Rhodesian power in white hands indefinitely; he formed the United African National Council to fight the proposals while most other nationalist leaders — including Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo — were in political detention.

For his efforts, Mr. Muzorewa was hailed as a hero by the blacks. Later as the guerrilla war escalated in 1974 and the nationalist leaders were released to negotiate a settlement with white Prime Minister Ian Smith, Mr. Muzorewa was chosen as their overall leader.

But while the bishop pressed for peace, the militants wanted more war.

Mr. Muzorewa and other moderates struck a deal with Mr. Smith called the "internal settlement." It excluded the militant guerrillas and led to elections won by the bishop in April, 1979.

Mr. Muzorewa, as prime minister in a nominally black government but with whites wielding most of the power, was denounced by the guerrillas as a puppet.

He was the first black leader to allow himself to be voted out of power when he signed a British-drafted constitutional accord with Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe last Dec. 21, after four months of talks in London.

That settlement led to a Dec. 29 ceasefire followed by elections in February when Mr. Muzorewa's party won only three of the 100 seats in the Assembly.

Soon after he lost at the polls, Mr. Muzorewa sent his wife, Maggie, and their four sons and a daughter to the United States, fearing reprisals by the victors.

Mr. Muzorewa lives behind a high fence in Borrowdale, surrounds himself with bodyguards, frequently switches routes into the city to avoid possible ambushes or kidnap attempts and refuses to meet the press.

"He's Zimbabwe's loneliest man," one of his party loyalists said. "And all because he did what he believed was right for his country."

Paraguay: Private Rule

'This place is a paradise, or it would be if it didn't have this one problem,' a foreign diplomat said. The problem is politics in general, and Alfredo Stroessner, president and general of the army, in particular.

By Kenneth Freed
Los Angeles Times Service

ASUNCION, Paraguay — This is a country you could love to hate.

For starters, there is an egocentric military dictator who admires Nazism, a political party so corrupt that it might give lessons in graft to old New York's Tammany Hall and a court system based more on influence and money than justice.

Compounding matters are a dispirited and disorganized opposition, a poor and semi-literate population, a virtually nonexistent social welfare system and one of the world's largest and most flagrant smuggling operations.

But before concluding that Paraguay is an abject backwater in the middle of South America — one that might better be ignored — one ought to consider its positive qualities.

Much of the country is beautiful, fertile and productive. The weather is lovely most of the year. The people are patient, kind and honest — the harp is their national instrument.

"This place is a paradise, or it would be if it didn't have this one problem," a foreign diplomat said. The problem is politics in general, and Alfredo Stroessner, president and general of the army, in particular.

Mr. Stroessner, the son of a German immigrant, has been in power since he led a coup in 1954. In that time, he has exercised total political control and, diplomatic sources say, has amassed a fortune.

Although he has publicly expressed admiration for Nazism and provided a haven for German war criminals, his own rule has been devoid of ideology beyond vague expressions of anti-Communism. To some, his dictatorship is a benign one — the average Paraguayan is untouched by his tough attitude toward opponents — and many admire him for the economic progress, the new schools and the work ethic he has brought to the country.

Personal Power

"He's not like this new breed of South American dictator who has developed a philosophy to justify power," an American official here said. "Stroessner is the last of the old-fashioned dictators, a man motivated by greed and personal power."

The personal character of his regime is seen everywhere. The new airport in Asuncion is named the President Stroessner International Airport.

The nation's fastest-growing city, on the border with Brazil, is Port President Stroessner, and the general's picture is everywhere in Asuncion.

Perhaps best illustrating the point is a large neon sign dominating the city's central plaza. At first it flashes in small letters, *paz, trabajo, bienestar con* — peace, work and well being with — then the lights go out, to be replaced with huge letters spelling out *STROESSNER.*

No other person's name or face appears on posters here. The only other indication of a political presence of any importance is the Colorado Party, an organization controlled by Mr. Stroessner and used to dispense the patronage and other rewards that reinforce his rule.

The sweep of the Colorado Party's — and Mr. Stroessner's — power is so extensive that nearly every person in this country of 2.9 million people is listed in computer files the party maintains in its modernistic headquarters in the center of Asuncion.

"If you live here, the Colorados know it, and they know what you do and what you think," a local critic said.

But all is not well with Mr. Stroessner. At 67, he is reportedly beginning to suffer from the problems of age. His hands and face are puffy, the result, some diplomatic sources say, of taking cortisone shots to treat arthritis. He also reportedly has a heart condition.

Mr. Stroessner began life humbly in a provincial town settled largely by German immigrants. His father was a minor civil servant.

He entered the military academy in 1929 and began a fast-rising army career as a combat leader in the brutal Chaco War with Bolivia in the mid-1930s. He was named commander in chief of the armed forces in 1951.

Three years later, Mr. Stroessner led a successful takeover of the government and named himself president, a position he has held without a break since.

Folk Music

He considers himself a man of the people and lives unobtrusively. Among his hobbies are fishing and Paraguayan folk music. Occasionally, he attends a soccer game.

Paraguay is in the midst of an economic boom resulting from a joint project with Brazil to build an enormous hydroelectric plant on their frontier. But the sudden influx of money, about $250 million a year for Paraguay, is putting major stresses on what had been a rudimentary, agriculture-based economy.

"Major decisions and plans have to be made to avoid such major dislocations as inflation," a foreign expert said. "Right now, Paraguay is incapable of providing the structure and facilities to handle the new money and investments that are rushing in.

"But Stroessner runs things like it was his personally owned candy store," the specialist continued. "He has to make every decision, no matter how minor, and things just aren't getting done."

But the truly difficult problem will not come until Mr. Stroessner dies or otherwise leaves office. He has made absolutely no provision for a successor, according to diplomats and officials of his government. Mr. Stroessner has two sons, but he has made no known plans for either of them — or anyone else — to step in behind him. The future, an opposition figure says, "will be chaos, chaos."

This prospect evidently does not concern the general. "I don't plan on dying," he told a group of foreign reporters recently.

Nevertheless, there is maneuvering among some of his underlings hoping to take advantage of the political vacuum that is expected when the inevitable overtakes Mr. Stroessner.

The most important figure is Gen. Andres Rodriguez, commander of the army's cavalry division, one of the only two combat units in the military.

Considered the second most powerful man in Paraguay, Gen. Rodriguez has many enemies, both in the army and among the leaders of the Colorado Party.

They are dissatisfied with his ruthless methods, his flamboyant ways. "They think he has too big an appetite," a diplomatic observer said. "He makes a lot of money out of importing goods, some of which seem to have escaped duty and other taxes, and his opponents think he is too public about it."

A major reason chaos is widely predicted after Mr. Stroessner's rule ends is the lack of any cohesive opposition that could step in.

One of the facades of democracy Mr. Stroessner has created is an official opposition that is allowed to run for the presidency and to put up candidates for the two-house National Congress.

But the opposition's presidential candidate never wins and its congressional slate, while automatically given a third of the seats in the powerless legislature, is never allowed an opportunity to take control.

Among the plums Mr. Stroessner passes out are shares in what some experts say is one of the most blatant contraband operations in the world.

The stores in Asuncion are crammed with goods, often available at prices below those in the countries of origin.

For instance, Paraguay is among the world's largest importers of American cigarettes and Scotch whisky. A pack of cigarettes costs less in Asuncion than in New York or Washington; a bottle of Scotch sells for less than in London.

The country exports more coffee than it produces, with most of it being smuggled in from Brazil and then sold to other countries, all escaping the high Brazilian coffee tax.

Imported cars are subject to a 100 percent duty, but few are actually taxed.

"Brazilian-made cars are driven across the border and the guards are paid off," a local car dealer said. "There is no national registration, so a car is taken to a small town, an official is paid off and the owner gets a local license plate without paying taxes to anyone."

A Stroessner critic, Carmen Lara Castro, the president of the small Paraguay Human Rights Commission, said to a newsman, "There is so much corruption here it is shocking. Contraband is open to the point that it is almost legal."

She said Mr. Stroessner must know about the smuggling but takes no steps to stop it because it is one of the sources of his power.

Beyond the small and nearly moribund human rights group, there is serious criticism from the Roman Catholic Church, on l moral and political grounds.

But the priests are often foreign-born, little hold on the population, and they intimidated by Mr. Stroessner's security paratus.

There are few political prisoners, bu major tactic of the government, accordin a diplomat here, is to arrest someone, n no charges and keep no record but put in jail indefinitely, often after beating hi

"Stroessner may be an old-fashioned tator, but he's smart," an American obse said. "The people are left alone for the m part. The economy is improving and co tions here are better than in many countries. He lets the people make mo and he provides stability.

"But he also makes sure the people k that, if they step out of line, his secu agents will know about it and they will punished."

Currently, a million Paraguayans are mated to have gone into exile, many for litical reasons.

The Durable Leader: Top, Gen. Alf Stroessner during a visit to Franc Spain in the mid-1970's. Below, a P guayan armed forces photograph leased before he seized power in 1

S/SIDELIGHTS

a 1984

People Play

...ivide and Conker

...dine Pluenneke
...al Herald Tribune

...NEAR OUNDLE, — "Gentlemen! ...eapons," the referee ...hree pairs of men ...ay through knots of ... the center of the vil... rimmed by several ...okers in this hamlet ... Cambridge. Each ...sped a leather thong ...reen bag and pulled. ... chestnut, gleaming ...a of antique maho... strung on the other ...lip of three ha'pen... ...ine the starters, Eng...iosyncratic duel be... ...ith World Conker ... was off.

...yer holds his horse ...ended on his leather ...llenger tries to crack ... — or at least partial... ...y catapulting his into ...n three tries, his op... ...ges and so on until ... here is a distinct ele... ...e: Three years ago, ..., a passing Mexican ...d never seen an *Aes...castanum* before, ...y to victory over 63 ...nts.

...f conkers is as Eng... ...in a Sunday drizzle, ...oman poet Ovid did ...ilar game. For a few ...r, when horse chest... ...drop, conker battles England wherever small boys find them, and at country pubs among the men.

Competition conkers are unsullied by underhanded schoolboy hardening techniques, such as soaking the horse chestnuts in vinegar overnight or firing them in hot ovens to unethically steely tempers. The umpires gather the competition conkers from the grounds of the Rothschild estate. Nathaniel Charles Rothschild built Ashton and its pub, The Chequered Skipper (named after a rare butterfly), in 1900.

The test match at the Chequered Skipper started as a joke in 1965 and might have remained local, but the press cherishes tradition too. This year, three television crews, one from Canada, covered the green.

"It's all in the technique — you come in at an angle," murmured one contestant from the English Midlands as he drew deeply from a glass of ale. "You put stress on the conker at its weakest point — where it's drilled for the thong."

Last year's champ, Charles Bray, arrived with his clothes festooned with horse chestnuts. His arm drawn back, conker between thumb and forefinger, Bray squinted for a half-minute at his opponent's conker twisting at the end of its thong. Then Bray's conker shot forward. It grazed the other, arced and neatly lifted the cigar from the lips of Bray's opponent.

Every schoolboy in England, it seems, has played conkers. By schoolyard rules, the unscathed conker becomes a one-er on its first victory; a two-er on its second and so on. A seven-er demolishing an eight-er becomes a 15-er. Thus, when the BBC sponsored a television championship in 1952, the victorious conker shattered all records to emerge a 7,351-er.

Geraldine Pluenneke

Challenger (right) tries to split Charles Bray's chestnut.

Closet Conker Freaks

More than a few adults are closet conker freaks. Contestants drive hundreds of miles for the Ashton event, and one German businessman flew over every year for 10 years to participate. This year's winner, Keith Height, a blond 23-year-old local butcher, said he had only practiced "as a lad." But a Londoner, a noncontestant, confessed, "I often hang them on a tree in the back garden and work out. My wife thinks I'm twitters."

Guy Dawson, Norfolk-based sales manager of an art-book publisher, practiced for his first competition while at the Frankfurt Book Fair. "Every time there was a break at Frankfurt, I went behind the booths to practice," he said. "The Americans thought we were crazy, but they've done some pretty strange things themselves."

Some experts peg the etymology of the word conkers to conquering. The Oxford English Dictionary suggests it springs from smashing nuts or snail shells. Conker is not far off from the French *coquille*, or shell. Authors Iona and Peter Opie, British experts on the folklore of children's games, say that in the early 19th century Bristol children played a similar game, smashing snail shells together.

There are reports of conkering in Australia and some parts of America, although two Californians in this year's contest were not aware of it. But it helps explain why in 1977 Gerry Crown, an Australian, imported 300,000 British conkers to the Antipodes.

The London Stage

...ne Revival of 'Juno'

...ridan Morley
...al Herald Tribune

... — The surprising ...out "Juno and the ...w in a masterly revi... Nunn for the Royal ... Company at the ... celebration of the ...nary, is how little it ...e about its apparent ...2 in the two-room ...e in Dublin of Juno ...r Captain Jack, the ...peacock husband of ...s when brother went ...other over a few in... ...rds in a treaty with ...l so, in its final ... is indeed a play ...ginal Irish troubles. ... For two preceding ...een treated to an al... ...ent play, a comedy ...ers centered around ... himself, marvelous... ...played by Norman ...al to go to work, in ...nges of mythical leg ...hony blustering and ...moirs, above all in ...ps with the long-suf... ... and the jovial, ...ighbor Joxer (played ...le-act with Rodway ...n) are the beginnings ...century British tele... ... from "Coronation ...orge and Mildred."

...nature of O'Casey's ...ccept that neither the ...blin nor audiences ...ld in 1924 accept a ...nitting gloom about ...urrent troubles. Bet... ...m a comedy, "Mac... ...d from the porter's ...ien gradually turn it ...ustomers so that the ... freeze on their lips. ...alf a century later, ...eeze.

...t the end of the sec... ...t happens: a sudden ...gunman in the door... ...o's already twitching ...ay to certain death. ... why he has spent the ...he play in a state of ...t to be the butt of his ...n, but because he ... betrayed a rebel and ... that is just the begin... ...nd. The legacy which ...Paycock have been ...o pay for their furni... ... to be a mirage. Their ...oyfriend then leaves ...egnant and unmar... ...n to the one man ...d by Frank Grimes) ...y love her.

...fore the Paycock gets ...e pub with Joxer in ...lling final scene, it is ...areness that his son ...ed while his daughter ...e left him in search of ... the new and illegiti... ...le is now and forever ...heir comedy has be... ...dy of death and de... ... they still don't know ...nsely distinguished ...ean turns up momen...

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Dublin Theater Festival

Brian Friel's 'Translations' Is Best of New Offerings

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

DUBLIN — The Dublin Theater Festival, which is celebrating its 22d anniversary, continues to expand. When founded, its mission was to serve as a showcase for new Irish authors and new productions of such famous native dramatists as Yeats, Wilde, Shaw, Boucicault, Synge and O'Casey.

Its basic purpose has been retained, but its scope has broadened to include foreign artists, directors and companies. Among its visitors from abroad this season have been the Actors' Theater of Louisville, Ky., in Marsha Norman's "Getting Out"; the Natural Theater Company of Bath, England, in "Blood Weekend"; Le Cirque Imaginaire of Victoria Chaplin and Jean Baptiste Thierree; the American dance soloist Bill T. Jones in "Sisyphus"; the Edinburgh Artworks Community troupe; and the Mid-West Ballet Workshop. Its current program — which concludes on Saturday — has more than 30 productions and its schedule has been extended to a full three weeks.

The Dublin festival is the brainchild of Brendan Smith, who founded it and has guided its fortunes for two decades. He has an able festival manager in Michael Colgan, and Hugh Leonard, the most prolific and one of the most successful Irish dramatists since the war, is the program director.

Fifteen of Leonard's 22 plays have had their premieres in the festival. He has no new play here this year, but his "A Life," seen in 1979, is to open in New York next month, and another of his plays, "Summer," is on the off-Broadway boards.

The best new play disclosed at the current festival is Brian Friel's "Translations" (at the Gate), a historical drama about the peasantry in the years between the Catholic emancipation of 1825 and the famine of the 1840s.

In a poverty-stricken country community of Donegal, an English regiment is stationed to map the terrain and to change the Gaelic place-names into English. The majority of the inhabitants speak only their ancestral tongue, but at an unofficial "hedge" school the bright members of the younger generations receive the rudiments of a classical education. Friel has drawn the scene of this hidden Ireland with uncommon skill, suggesting the language barriers by striking phrasing, though employing only English. The portrait of the remote settlement has binding fascination. The intrusion of the conquerors, at the outset friendly, turns to savage persecution after the murder of an English soldier by a peasant rival for the affections of a farm girl. The community is razed in revenge, but its fundamentals, as Friel shows us with subtle irony, have already been destroyed by the coming of outsiders.

Art O Briain has directed it with effective simplicity and there is a superb characterization by Ray McAnally of a hard-drinking old scholar lost in the literature of antiquity.

"Zoz" (at the Olympia) is a musical looking back at the Dublin of 1800 when, the blind, beggar bard — nicknamed Zozimus — held forth on local street corners with recitations. A free-wheeling tribute to the legendary figure surrounded by an enthusiastic entourage known as "the liberty birds," its score is composed of ballads of the epoch sung by the popular ensemble, the Wolfe Tones, while Frank Kelly impersonates the beloved wanderer.

Joyce's Wife

Another musical, "Nora Barnacle" (briefly at the Eblana) concerned the Galway-born chambermaid who became James Joyce's wife. They eloped in October, 1904, to Trieste where Joyce got a job as a teacher of English in a Berlitz school. A woman without any literary interests, she proved a controlling influence on her husband for the rest of his life.

This spectacle was found wanting by the Dublin critics and its author, Maureen Charlton, took violent objection to their verdict. At the weekly press conferences when playwrights, actors and directors meet the press, Miss Charlton delivered an angry address on the reviews she had received and tossed a glass of beer at the dean of local Hazlitts, David Nowlan of "The Irish Times," her scene creating more coverage than her "book," though the publicity did not augment the ticket sale.

The favorite musical in Dublin at the moment is outside the festival's program. It is the American song-and-dance version of the comic-strip figure "Annie." Its huge success has blocked a festival production at the Gaiety, where a revival of O'Casey's "The Bishop's Bonfire," had been envisioned.

Stewart Parker is known abroad for his "Spokesong," a charming saga of a Belfast bicycle shop from the turn of the century to the darker present, and "Catchpenny Twist," which records the fate of two songwriters, victims of political vengeance. His new play, "Nightshade" (at the Peacock) is equally novel, a black comedy about a mortician who is an amateur magician. Its setting is a funeral parlor and its voluptuous preoccupation with death, corpses and coffins is as obsessive as that of a Webster revenge tragedy.

Its go-getting undertaker, played with remarkable versatility by T.P. McKenna, takes his ghoulish trade in stride until his private affairs, a runaway wife and a problem daughter, drive him crazy and he sinks into intense melancholia. In its concluding scenes the play, like its protagonist, sags and becomes diffuse, but its macabre tale is intriguing most of the way and Parker has given his characters convincing reality. A reorganized last act would assure export. That Parker is a dramatist of originality and high gifts is again apparent, and Chris Parr has given the new play a production of quality.

Two other plays appear designed for local consumption only. The first is David Stevens' "I'm Going to Have My Memories Taken Out," in which the drunkard father of an idiot child imagines that the figure of Jesus accompanies him on his debauches. This odd mixture of "A Day in the Life of Joe Egg" and "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" is at the Eblana.

The second is "Dorothy" by J. Graham Reid (at the Oscar) which begins as a study of a woman in rebellion against the staid views of her husband and son and ends as a lurid melodrama in which insane gangsters enter her home and bend her to their will. Both of these grotesques are written with what might be described as deadpan solemnity.

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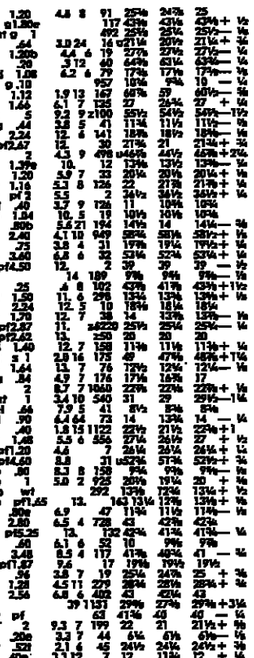
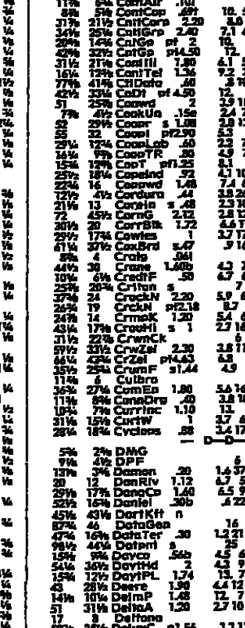
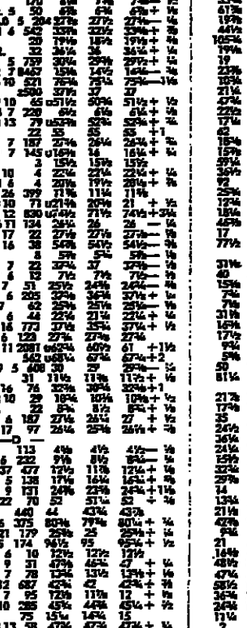
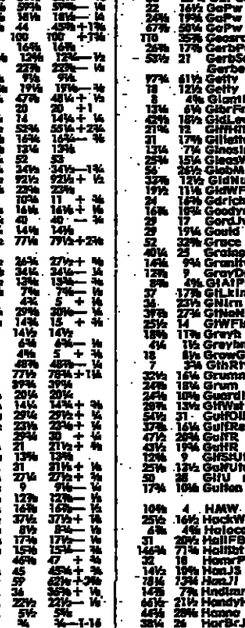
NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.









The Industriekreditbank Reports

Business Year 1979/80

Steady Growth

Total assets increased by 5.4% to DM 10.7 billion during the 1979/80 business year. Total credit volume increased by 7% to DM 8.7 billion. Of this, DM 7.8 billion were long term loans to business enterprise, the focus of our business activity.

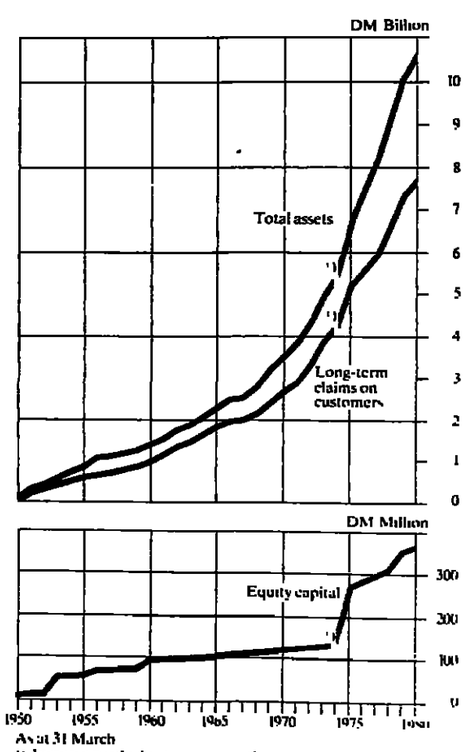
Net Income and Dividend Unchanged

Net income at DM 29.9 million reached the same level as in the previous period. A dividend of DM 7.– will again be paid for each DM 50.– share.

Expanded International Business

The Bank continued to intensify its international activities, emphasizing export finance. Business of our Luxembourg subsidiary, Industriebank International, established in November 1979, developed favorably.

Business Development 1949/50 to 1979/80



As at 31 March
1) Increase partly due to merger with Deutsche Industriebank

Composite Balance Sheet as of March 31, 1980*)

Assets	DM million	Liabilities	DM million
Cash,items and checks	59.9	Liabilities to credit institutions	3,135.
Claims on credit institutions	1,801.4	of which long term	2,392.
of which long term	508.2	Liabilities to other creditors	1,363.
Securities	320.6	of which long term	1,351.
Claims on customers	8,094.3	Bonds	5,500.
of which long term	7,808.4	Reserves	98.
Investments	92.3	Share capital	126.
Own bonds	156.9	Capital reserves	232.
Other assets	124.7	+ Appropriation from period net income	12.
Total assets	10,650.1	Undivided profits	17.
		Other liabilities	163.
Contingent liabilities from endorsements	225.4	Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	10,650.
Contingent liabilities from guarantees	180.5		

Composite Income Statement for 1979/80*)

Expenses	DM million	Revenue	DM million
Interest and similar expense	622.8	Interest and similar revenue from lending and money market business	713.
Depreciation and valuation adjustments to claims and securities	18.8	Period revenue from securities, debt register claims and investments	40.
Personnel expenses	40.7	Other revenue	6.
Other operating expenses	11.2		759.
Taxes	31.0		
Other expenses	5.4		
Net income	29.9		
	759.8		

*) Our detailed Annual Report with complete financial statements is available on request (Postfach 1118 D-4000 Düsseldorf 1).

Industriekreditbank AG
Deutsche Industriebank

Die Unternehmerbank
Düsseldorf Berlin Frankfurt Hamburg München Stuttgart

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Thursday, October 16, 1980 **

BUSINESS/FINANCE

INESS NEWS BRIEFS

icago Concerned by Arab Stock Buy

Reuters

) — First Chicago Corp. said Wedenesday that purchases percent of its common by a foreign corporation controlled i Arabians are a matter of concern to the company.
holding company, the ninth largest in the United States, he Saudis, Suliman Olayan, advised it that the purchases are ortfolio investment and that the investors do not intend to ence management.
ess, First Chicago said, in view of the magnitude of the intends to review the matter from the standpoint of its epositors and stockholders. The company has a total of 39.7 s outstanding.

, Tantalum Deposit in Australia

Reuters

ustralia — Greenbushes Tin said Wednesday it has defined n and tantalum deposit at Greenbushes, western Australia. irector John Linden said mineralization defined so far is the n tantalum resource in the world at the stated grades.
ploration of the massive new deposit is expected to multiply tonnages by at least three times and possibly by 10, Mr. rted. Tantalite is used as a non-corrosive metal in the petro- ry and has wide application in the electronics industry. The alue of reserves found so far at the site adjacent to the xisting tin mining operation is over $A2 billion (about $2.4 urrent market prices, Mr. Linden added.
hes said drilling is continuing and metallurgical test work is advanced to predict normal recoveries for the contained min-

r Sees Cut in Loss

The Associated Press

T — Chrysler Corp.'s president says the automaker's losses e third quarter. J. Paul Bergmoser said it would be the first years the company improved its results from the second e year to the third.
any is expected to report third-quarter results sometime dur- c of Oct. 27. Mr. Bergmoser's statement Tuesday in the text o speech was the first word from the company on what s could expect.
quarter is almost always the slowest of the year for auto ecause of the summer sales lull and the expense of launching . In the second quarter, Chrysler lost $536 million in the ter and its red ink for the past six quarters totals more than Chrysler has said it expects a profit in the fourth quarter, a Mr. Bergmoser repeated.

sources Gets Kaiser Resources

Reuters

IVER — British Columbia Resources Investment Corp. said it has purchased 12.07 million common shares of Kaiser td. for a total of $C663.58 million (about $572 million).
was for all Kaiser's common shares at $C55 each. The compa- that it has been advised by its lawyers that the court action Dome Petroleum on Oct. 6 against Kaiser can be resolved ation. Dome is suing for $C100 million for alleged breach of agreement under which Dome acquired Kaiser Petroleum this year. As part of the suit, Dome has asked the court to nction which would effectively block the takeover of Kaiser.

ans to build Saudi Steel Mills

Reuters

N — Saudi Arabia signed a contract worth 350 million arks with a group of European firms to build two steel roll- the new Gulf coast industrial town of Jubail, the Saudi iron mpany Hadeed announced Wednesday.
ract was awarded to a consortium led by Mannesmann-De- st Germany with Schloemann-Siemag, Redec Daelim Saudi ie. Francaise d'Enterprises Metalligues. The contract follows rders worth about 700 million DM awarded by Hadeed earli- to build a steel billet production plant which will supply the
om the plants, with a combined capacity of 800,000 metric will be sold entirely on the domestic market to reduce Saudi on imports and lay the basis for private downstream indus- ed is a joint venture majority owned by the Saudi govern- Saudi Basic Industries Corp. and minority owned by Korf- st Germany.

Big Outlays By Firms Buoy Bonn

Bundesbank Reports A Rise of 15½%

AP-Dow Jones

FRANKFURT — Buoyant West German investment activity, unfazed by weakening corporate earnings or high interest rates, may be the major reason why West Germany's sagging economy will only dip rather than go into full-fledged recession, leading West German institutes agree.

There is also little disagreement about the two major investment goals, West Germany's classic double challenge for the coming decade: the need to substitute for expensive imported energy and the need to innovate and streamline to compete for vital foreign export markets.

In a September survey of 10,000 domestic firms, the German Industry and Trade Association (DIHT) said that most firms expect that investments in 1981 will stay steady at 1980's high level.

The Bundesbank confirmed the strength of current investment in its monthly report released Wednesday by saying that investments by firms, excluding financial and rental businesses, had totaled 107 billion Deutsche marks in the first half of 1980, up 15½ percent from the first half of 1979.

The prestigious IFO Institute of Munich forecast in May that investments for the entire year by manufacturers should increase 15 percent, reflecting the combination of a slightly weaker second half with an unexpectedly strong first half.

Meanwhile industry seems to be undergoing a fundamental shift in investment policy. Firms are moving "away from short-term profit motives to mid-range considerations, particularly in the automobile and energy sectors," the Bundesbank said in its report.

"You might call it foresight and you might call it virtue made of necessity," said one bank analyst.

As elsewhere, oil substitution will be a primary goal and will most likely be a focal point of both private and public investment.

A recent report by the Bavarian Interior Ministry maintained that investments of 400 billion DM would be required to reduce the oil-based portion of the nation's energy supply from 70 percent in 1977 to under 40 percent in the year 2000.

The other major motive for investment, the upgrading of exports through rationalization and innovation, is especially important for a state where key sectors export more than half of production and where even trade union groups have spoken out against import restrictions. To keep exports competitive, many firms seem to be emphasizing streamlining over innovation. Amid recent reports that robots have been introduced on auto-assembly lines, the DIHT survey found the major single goal of future investment among West German firms is to lower personnel costs.

"Our research and development infrastructure is formidable and innovation has always been nearly a trademark, but the Japanese are clearly ahead of Germany in productivity and that's where we have to pull slack," said one industry observer.

The Bundesbank noted that the current level of aggressive investment is not without risk, however. Whereas investments rose 15½ percent in the first half, gross income rose only 1 percent.

The Bundesbank said that approximately 33 billion DM in external funding had been raised in the first half, up 9½ percent from the year earlier.

The search for funding has forced many firms into a gamble which they appear to be losing. With domestic lending rates uncharacteristically high in the shadow of a discount rate pegged at a decade-long high, many borrowers negotiated short-term credits in the hope of rolling over the debt in the autumn or winter when rates would be hopefully cheaper. In the meantime, however, the mark has come under pressure on the foreign exchange markets and the Bundesbank is in turn coming under pressure to keep key lending rates high to underpin the mark.

Genetics Firm Creates a NYSE Monster

By Robert E. Dallos
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — In a frenzy the like of which hasn't been seen on Wall Street since the late 1960s, investors have snapped up the shares of Genentech, the first of the so-called genetic engineering companies to sell its stock to the public.

At 10:25 Tuesday morning, the shares of the San Francisco-based company were released by an underwriting syndicate of 80 brokerage firms. The initial price was $35 a share to those few investors lucky enough to know a broker who had some to sell.

Within one minute, the stock was trading on the over-the-counter market at $80 a share and it traded as high as $88 before falling back to $71.25 at the close. Brokers said that 528,000 shares — about half of the 1.1 million issued Tuesday morning — were resold during the day. Today, the stock was trading at around $66.50.

Steven Wien, president of M.S. Wien, one of the brokers handling the stock, said that Tuesday's trading was the most intense he has seen in 20 years. "It's a bull market," he said. "Everyone wants to go home and sit down at the card table and look across at the other guys and say: 'I have 100 shares of Genentech. How much do you have?' "

Fantastic Figures

Until Tuesday, however, many Wall Street observers believed that Genentech's $35 issue price was too high; they had expected the stock to be sold initially in the $20 range. At $35, it was bringing 25 times the company's net assets per share and about 2,000 times its latest earnings-per-share figure.

That performance is not bad for a company that had previously had profits of only one cent a share. In the first six months of this year, Genentech earned $80,000 on revenues of less than $3.5 million.

Some believe the Genentech frenzy suggests that excessive speculation is returning to Wall Street.

"It is frightening," said John Weinberg, co-chairman of Goldman, Sachs. "It is not good for the industry. When an issue moves that fast in one day, it is a danger signal that others will be encouraged to bring new issues to the market with not much quality."

But not everyone agreed. Some thought the episode shows that the small investor is returning to the market and is willing to invest in new ventures. Similar interest is mounting, for example, over the pending stock issues of some other small, new-technology companies such as Apple Computer.

Spunk on the Street

"I don't think it's dangerous at all," said Travers Bell Jr., chairman of Daniels & Bell, a New York-based brokerage house. "In fact, it is healthy. It shows that the market has some spunk."

Whatever the cause, it was evident Tuesday that thousands of investors tried to get shares of Genentech at the issue price. It is doubtful that anyone got more than a handful of shares at the $35 issue price.

Genentech officers refused to comment about the activity on Wall Street: "Sorry, we cannot talk about the company," said Robert Swanson, the company's president. "We can't give any comment, on the advice of our attorneys. We can't give any comment, with the way the Securities and Exchange Commission regulations are."

But it is certain there was some private glee at Genentech. The sharp rise in the stock price made overnight multimillionaires of some of the Genentech executives, including Mr. Swanson and co-founder Herbert Boyer, the University of California biochemist who is vice president. They each own 925,000 shares.

$70 Million Later ...

Tuesday's run-up would give each a one-day paper profit of nearly $70 million. Lubrizol, an early investor before Genentech sold stock to the public, is the largest single shareholder, with 1.6 million. Kleiner & Perkins, a San Francisco-based venture capital firm, holds 938,000 shares. All told, there are 7,472,102 shares outstanding, of which only the 1.1 million shares were sold to the public.

Genentech, which was assigned the stock symbol "gene," is a pioneer in genetic engineering, or gene-splicing techniques, and in the manufacture of drugs like insulin, human growth hormones and — perhaps most important of all — interferon.

That drug, which is believed to have great possibilities as an anti-virus drug and is touted by some as the key to the long-awaited cure for cancer, has been the primary reason for investor interest in the company.

Like many "high tech" research firms, Genentech is essentially a collection of university scientists with relatively little experience in getting products to market. Its revenues come primarily from research contracts with major drug companies, some of which have exclusive rights to Genentech-developed human insulin, human growth hormones and interferon.

Late Rally Pushes Dow Up 10.24

3d Quarter Profits Better Than Feared

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices closed higher in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday with a strong push coming just before the close as institutional investors stepped up buying.

Analysts said the market was encouraged by better than expected third-quarter corporate earnings and a growing belief there will be a slow economic recovery and a decline in interest rates.

Strong performances were shown by oil and brokerage firm stocks. Autos however, weakened.

Dow Gains 10.24

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 10.24 to 972.24 and advances lead declines about 9-to-5. Volume of 48.26 million shares was down slightly from 48.83 million shares traded Tuesday.

Michael Metz, vice president of Oppenheimer & Co. said there were some good surprises in third-quarter earnings reports. He said the higher earnings reported by RCA and Kodak were better than expected.

RCA, which reported yesterday, closed up 2⅛ to 30⅞ and Eastman Kodak rose 3⅛ to 71¼.

Brokerage stocks also were stronger with higher earnings reported by Merrill Lynch, Shearson Loeb Rhoades and E.F. Hutton, which also announced a stock split. Merrill Lynch gained 2 to 37, Shearson rose 4½ to 46⅞ and Hutton gained 2⅞ to 45¼.

Oil Find Disappointing

Tenneco Oil said a natural gas find in the Baltimore Canyon off the Atlantic cost of New Jersey is not big enough to warrant a commercial well. The strikes were made in an area where Tenneco, Texaco and Exxon have reported nine other natural gas and oil discoveries. There have been 18 dry holes in 31 months of exploratory drilling off the mid-Atlantic coast.

"To some extent these results are encouraging, but they fall short of proving the existence of a commercial gas field," said Joe Foster, president of Tenneco Oil Exploration.

Texaco closed at 39¼, up 1⅛ while Union Oil gained 3¼ at 50¾ and Occidental Petroleum added ¾ at 32½.

Boeing rose 1 to 40¾, Westinghouse Electric added 2⅛ to close at 28½ and Ralston Purina closed unchanged at 11⅞.

Standard of California was up 1⅛ to 90⅞, exxon 2⅛to 79⅜ and Standard of Ohio 5⅛ to 70.

Among companies reporting higher earnings, Trinity Industries gained 2 to 41½, Sundstrand 3 to 52, and Parker Drilling 2¾ to 62½.

Motorola rose 2½ to 69½ and Philip Morris 2½ to 43. They both reported higher third-quarter earnings.

New Issues On Emart

Reuters

LONDON — Abitibi, Canada's largest forest-products company, is raising $50 million through a 10-year straight Eurobond, lead manager Wood Gundy said Wednesday.

The issue carries an indicated coupon of 13½ percent with current market conditions suggesting par pricing, Wood Gundy officials indicated.

Wood Gundy is also lead managing a $50-million, five-year issue for Federal Business Development Bank, carrying a coupon of 12¼ percent and priced at par.

In Sydney, the Australian Resources Development Bank announced that it will issue $30 million of three-year notes priced at 99½ and carrying a 12-percent coupon. Lead manager is Swiss Bank Corp.

In Santa Rosa, Calif., Optical Coating Laboratory Inc. said that its Ocli International Finance subsidiary plans to offer $15 million of convertible debentures due 1995 through an international underwriting group managed by Orion Bank. The company said it anticipates selling the issue with a coupon of 9 percent to 9¼ percent and a conversion premium of from 10 to 15 percent.

In Frankfurt, lead manager Deutsche Bank announced that Japan Airlines is raising a 100-million Deutsche mark Eurobond with a coupon of 8¼ percent priced at par. The seven-year bullet is guaranteed by the Japanese government.

Also on offer is a 100-million DM, seven-year issue for the Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa carrying a coupon of 9¼ percent, managed by Dresdner Bank.

Elsam, the Jutland-Funen Electricity consortium, is floating 20 million Units of Account. The seven-year bond, managed by Kredietbank Luxembourgeoise, is expected to carry a coupon of 10 percent.

India Regime Takes Control of Maruti Ltd.

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Maruti Ltd., the controversial Indian automobile company set up by Sanjay Gandhi, the late son of the prime minister, was taken over by the government Wednesday through a presidential ordinance.

Gandhi, who was killed in a stunt plane crash last June, set up the company to produce a car named Maruti after the Hindu wind god. The project ended in 1978 without a single car being produced and Mr. Gandhi faced fraud charges arising from his Maruti affairs.

U.S. Raises Trigger Price on Steel 12.1%

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department Wednesday announced new minimum prices at which imported steel can be sold in the United States. As expected, the "trigger price" is 12.1 percent above the level of seven months ago.

The higher trigger price, promised by President Carter as part of his effort to help the ailing U.S. steel industry, is based on increased costs of Japanese steel production — the benchmark for the trigger price mechanism.

Generally, the trigger price will apply to all steel-mill products that enter the United States on or after Oct. 21. That means imported steel products may not be sold for less than $401.73 per ton, up from the $358.31-per-ton level of the second quarter.

Products from Japan's electric furnaces will have trigger prices ranging from 9.8 percent to 14.9 percent above the second-quarter levels. Prices on stainless steel wire will increase about 11 percent, while accessories will remain at approximately the same levels as second-quarter prices.

Trigger prices are designed to prevent imported steel from entering the country at unreasonably low prices that would be harmful to the domestic steel industry. Any steel imported at below the trigger price would set the stage for a government investigation into whether the product is being "dumped" — or sold at below production costs. The trigger price system was instituted in 1977 to protect the domestic industry but was abandoned last March after U.S. Steel charged in a suit that producers in seven European countries were selling steel in the United States for less than it was being sold where it was produced.

U.S. Steel agreed to withdraw its charge after President Carter announced a plan to help the industry, including redefinition of the trigger price.

Domestic producers had been unhappy with the trigger price scheme and continually charged that it severely misquoted the cost of producing the benchmark Japanese steel.

In addition to the trigger price, Mr. Carter's plan for helping the steel industry would allow an extension of pollution cleanup deadlines and more liberal tax writeoffs to spur new investments.

The Commerce Department said the new price includes "substantial increases in labor and materials costs that were incurred by Japanese steel mills when they concluded their annual contracts in the spring of this year."

In an effort to minimize the impact of exchange-rate fluctuations on the trigger price, the department reported, exchange rates will be calculated on a 36-month rolling average instead of the previous 60-day average. The formula is based on a rate of 223 yen to the dollar, although the dollar is currently valued at about 206.4 yen.

Roderick Forecasts Increase

PITTSBURGH (Reuters) — U.S. Steel Chairman David Roderick said Wednesday that industry-wide domestic steel shipments could reach 94 million short tons next year, a 13-percent increase over the 83 million tons expected this year.

On the low side, shipments could range between 91 and 92 million tons, he said.

Britain Has Record Trade Surplus In September; Imports, Exports Off

Reuters

LONDON — Britain had a record £369-million trade surplus in September, according to preliminary data reported Wednesday by the Department of Trade. The surplus in the previous month was £63 million.

Exports fell slightly to £3.92 billion from £3.96 billion, while imports dropped to £3.55 billion from £3.9 billion.

Taking into account a projected surplus on non-merchandise commerce from banking, insurance, shipping and tourism, the September current account showed a surplus of £444 million, compared with a surplus of £138 million in August, the department said.

For the third quarter there was a visible trade surplus of £693 million compared with a second-quarter deficit of £301 million. The current account for the first nine months is projected to show a surplus of £688 million, compared with a deficit forecast in the Treasury budget of £2.75 billion for the whole calendar year.

W. German Prices Fall

Reuters

WIESBADEN, West Germany — Wholesale prices declined 0.9 percent last month, the Federal Statistics Office reported Wednesday, putting the index at 5.2 percent above the year-ago level.

ports

un Eases Restriction Syndicated Euroloans

Reuters

— The Finance Minis- g its guidelines to per- participation of Japa- in international syndi- s to facilitate the recy- etrodollars to non-oil countries, banking d Wednesday.
vernment completely panese participation in last November because ning of its own interna- unts and concern about increase in lending vol- ban was subsequently April, when banks were a maximum participa- percent of the amount of t were prevented from l managers, except in es.
istry, which had already plans to ease its guide- w easing them further so banks can participate in loans as co-managers than 20 percent of the a loan, the sources said. syndicated loan partici- the second half of the cal year are now to be increase 50 percent in- the planned 30 percent e of the first half, the d.
ation of Japanese banks ted loans will thus total 5 billion on a commit- s, compared with about in the first half, they
standing balance of dol- ated loans supplied by banks totalled an esti- billion on a draw-down the end of last month, with $29 billion at the l March, the sources add-
w feature of the current of petrodollars is that ons have been investing lly in Japanese stocks. d other yen-denominated

Japan is thus under some pressure to encourage the outflow of capital through the supply of syndicated loans and other means, especially as the inflow of petrodollars more than covers Japan's current-account deficit. The alternative to this outlfow would be for Japan to allow the yen's exchange rate to float up or to create large domestic liquidity through very large interventions by the Bank of Japan buying dollars to keep the yen stable.

Meanwhile, Premier Zenko Suzuki said that monetary measures are needed to boost the nation's slowing economy as it is difficult to increase fiscal expenditure at this stage, Cabinet sources said. His statement, made at a meeting of government and ruling Liberal Democratic Party leaders, was taken to mean that he is in favor of a cut in the present 8¼ percent discount rate, the sources said.

U.K. Earnings Increase

Reuters

LONDON — U.K. average earnings registered a 21.6-percent increase in August over the year ago month, up from an 18.9-percent rise in the 12 months to July, the Employment Department said Wednesday, reflecting pay awards made in the previous pay round which ended in July.

OND INVESTMENT
t, Brillant cut, export prices, $US

or	Exceptional White (E)	Rare White (G)
	40.795	24.388
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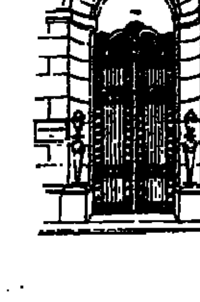

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NEW ISSUE

15th October, 1980

UNY
UNY CO., LTD.
(UNY Kabushiki Kaisha)
Issue of
9,000,000 Shares of Common Stock
(par value ¥50 per share)
evidenced by European Depositary Receipts
ISSUE PRICE U.S. $3.823 PER SHARE
(equivalent, at the rate of exchange adopted for the purpose, to ¥824 per share)

Nomura Europe N.V.

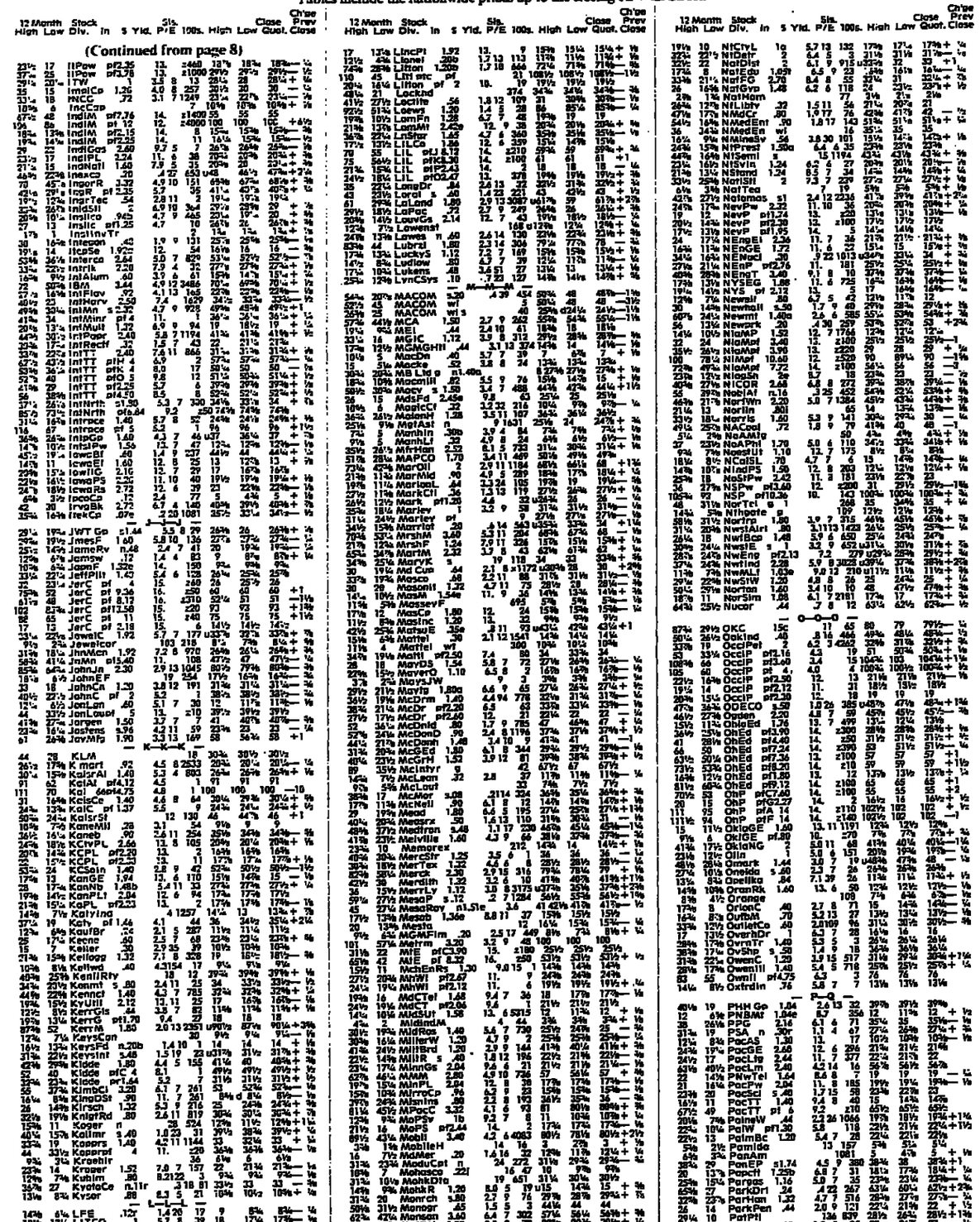
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — Lombard Odier International S.A.

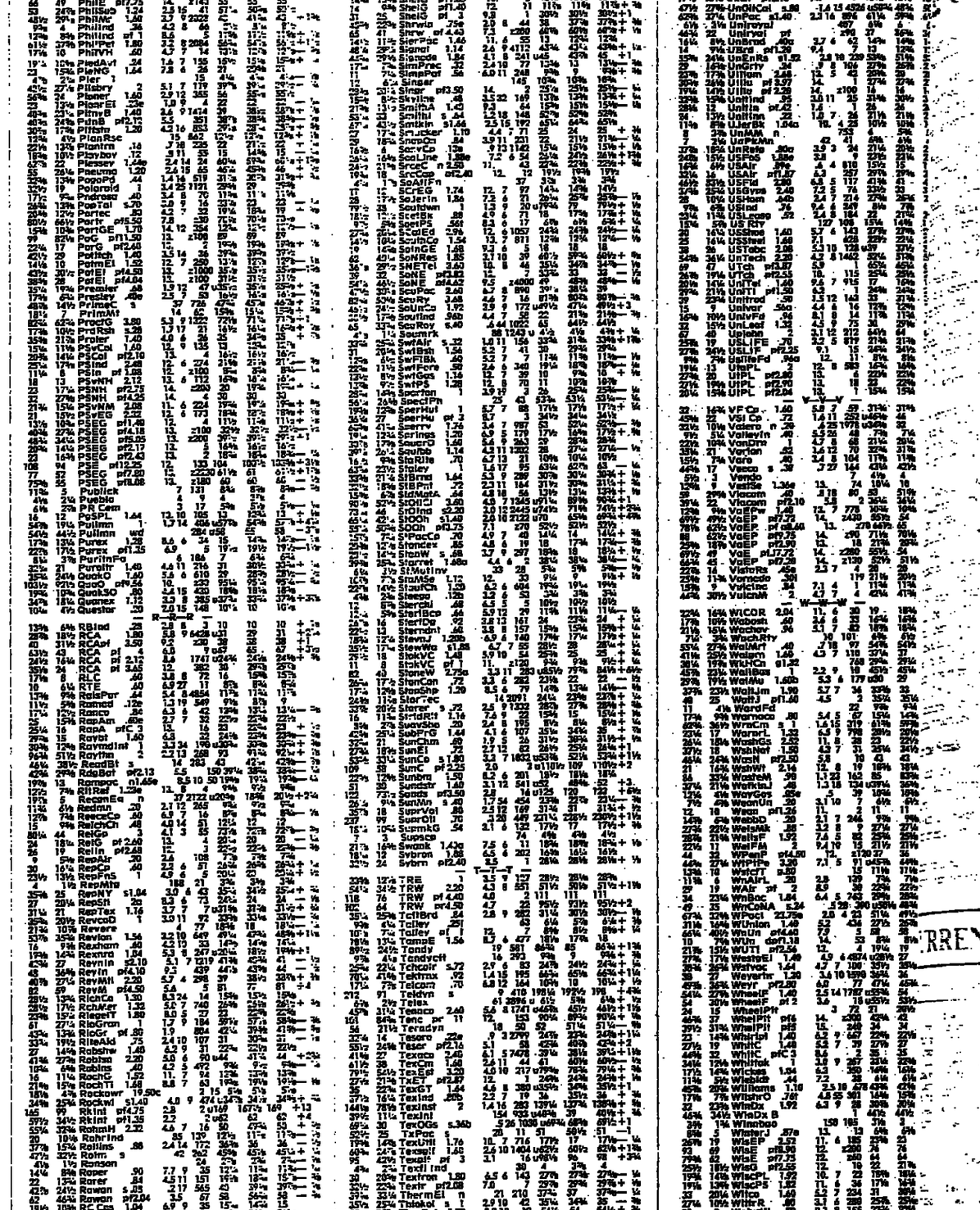
Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell Limited

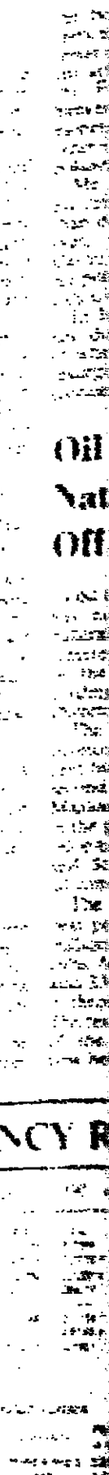
NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from page 8)







CAP

(on liquidation)

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I. CAP - CUATREROS

1. Location: Belgrano 797, General Daniel Cerri, Province of Buenos Aires
2. Total ground: 1.418 ha.
3. Total covered area: 43.306 m2. Freezing chambers, slaughter-house, processing plant, pork-slaughterhouse, scalding pots.
4. Bid specification sheet: as from October 24, 1980
   Opening of bids: December 9, 1980
   Base amount: 16.245.000.000 Argentine Pesos Constant March 1980.

II. CAP - PUERTO VILELAS

1. Location: Puerto Vilelas - Province of Chaco
2. Total ground: 85 ha
3. Total covered area: 10.127 m2
4. Bid specification sheet: as from October 27, 1980
   Opening of bids: December 12, 1980
   Base amount: 7.600.000.000 Argentine Pesos, Constant March 1980

III. CAP - VILLA MERCEDES

1. Location: National Highway N°7, km 726, Villa Mercedes, Province of San Luis.
2. Total ground: 535 ha
3. Total covered area: 16.916 m2, having been approved the sewage treatment system.
4. Bid specification sheet: as from October 31, 1980
   Opening of bids: December 17, 1980
   Base amount: 7.200.000.000 Argentine Pesos. Constant March 1980

IV. CAP - PUERTO DESEADO

1. Location: Puerto Deseado, Province of Santa Cruz
2. Total ground: 23 ha
3. Total covered area: 10.927 m2
4. Bid specification sheet: as from October 17, 1980
   Opening of bids: December 4, 1980
   Base amount: 5.472.000.000 Argentine Pesos. Constant March 1980

V. CAP - RIO GRANDE

1. Location: Rio Grande, Tierra del Fuego
2. Total ground: 711 ha
3. Total covered area: 17.025 m2
4. Bid specification sheet: as from October 15, 1980
   Base amount: 4.540.000.000 Argentine Pesos, Constant March 1980

Bid specification sheet can be purchased at the price of 1.000.000 Argentine Pesos each at branches and CAP meat-packing-houses or at Cordoba 883, 13th floor, Buenos Aires, Republica Argentina, from 10 a.m. through 5 p.m.

Sales are subject to prior approval by Secretary of State for Agriculture and Livestock.

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SONY CORPORATION
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that the third Quarter Report 1980 of Sony Corporation, will be available in Amsterdam at

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.,
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.,
Bank Mees & Hope NV,
Kas-Associatie N.V.,

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, October 6th, 1980.

SOCIETE CENTRALE DE BANQUE

U.S. $20.000.000.- Floating Rate Note Due 1987

For the six months, October 3, 1980 to April 2, 1981, the notes will carry an interest rate of 14⅝ per annum.
The interest due April 3, 1981, against coupon n° 3 will be U.S. $70,78 and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed (182) divided by 360.

The Principal Paying Agent,
SOCIETE GENERALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE
15, Av. E. Reuter
LUXEMBOURG.

NOTICE OF MEETING

to the Holders of COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION PARISIENNE

7% Convertible Debentures Due 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of May 15, 1970 between Compagnie Financière de Suez et de l'Union Parisienne (now known as Compagnie Financière de Suez) and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, that on November 6, 1980 at 5:00 p.m., there will be a meeting of the holders of the above debentures at 1, rue d'Astorg, 75008 Paris, France. At the meeting, debentureholders will be asked to approve a resolution of the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of Compagnie Financière de Suez eliminating the preferential right of shareholders to subscribe for convertible debentures in connection with the authorization given by such meeting for one year to the Board of Directors of Compagnie Financière de Suez to issue within and outside of France debentures convertible at any time in an amount not to exceed 1 billion French francs. Such issues of convertible debentures in France, however, will give a right of prior subscription to shareholders of Compagnie Financière de Suez, and to debentureholders who become shareholders for such purpose by exercising their conversion rights. If a quorum of debentureholders is not present, the meeting will be adjourned to November 14, 1980 at 11:00 a.m., 1, rue d'Astorg, 75008 Paris, France.

All debentureholders are entitled to be represented at the meeting either in person or by duly appointed proxy. As provided in the Indenture, the holding by any debentureholder of a bearer debenture transferable by delivery must be proved by depositing at the corporate headquarters of Compagnie Financière de Suez, 1, rue d'Astorg, Paris at least five days prior to the meeting either debenture certificates or a certificate executed by any trust company or bank, or New York, London or Paris stock exchange member firm, stating that on the date set forth thereon a bearer debenture bearing a specified identifying number and series designation was deposited with or exhibited to such trust company or bank, or New York, London or Paris stock exchange member firm, by the person named in such certificate. The ownership of registered debentures shall be proved by the register of such debentures or by registered debenture certificates delivered by Compagnie Financière de Suez.

COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE SUEZ
By: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

Dated: October 16, 1980.

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ROTHMANS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from **20th October 1980** at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div.cp.no. 15** of the **CDR's Rothmans International Limited, each repr. 100 shares,** will be payable with **Dfls. 9,83** (re final dividend for the year to 31st March 1980, 2.11 p. per share).
Tax credit £ .90425 = Dfls. 4.24 per CDR.
Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 8th October 1980.

ADVERTISEMENT

XEROX CORPORATION
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from **16th October 1980** at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div.cp.no. 26** of the **CDR's Xerox Corporation, each repr. 1 share,** will be payable with **Dfls. 1,16 net** (div.per record-date 9.5.1980; gross $.70 p.sh) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = $ .105 = Dfls. .20 per CDR.
Div.cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= $ .105 = Dfls. .20) with Dfls. .96 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 7th October 1980.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

On January 1, 1980: U.S. $66.42
On October 13, 1980: U.S. $92.80

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the table are annual disbursements based on the last declaration. Special or extra dividends not designated as regular are identified in the footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split. g—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Initial dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. r—Declared or paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and ex-rights. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25% or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Officials Back ng of Bank Laws

ert Magnuson
cles Times Service

— Two key U.S. ials endorsed Tues- to free the nation's current government

he officials, Federal rd Chairman Paul ontroller of the Cur- Heimann, warned e American Bankers ere that too rapid a regulations almost ould drive many out of business.

r said in a speech to convention that "in ubstantive changes in andating regulation , will be necessary." letails of what these ld be or when they ce.

r no sweeping vision n en masse," he told "I am not St. Paul, [convention hall]

rview Tuesday. Mr. considerably more aid the "logical first facilitating full-scle aking was to allow a branches in neigh- instead of nation- o not want banks round the country," g that there was "a consolidation" of a the United States. olcker, however, the d not offer a timeta- ive changes facilitat- anking practices.

...nfor the Small

als said that some latory adjustments equired to protect — such as lowering requirements on de-

airman refused to be e furor over whether the board's monetary policies are responsible for currently high interest rates. However, in an apparent attempt to deflect criticism of the Fed, Mr. Volcker told the bankers that "the effectiveness of monetary policy [is] impacted by other important public and private policies and actions."

Mr. Volcker conceded that interest rates had been "more volatile than one would like to see." However, when asked about recent Carter administration criticism of his policies, he said, "I don't think I should comment on any of that."

In his speech, Mr. Volcker did not directly address the question of whether high interest rates and resurging inflation might throw the economy back into recession.

Oil Group Makes Natural Gas Find Off Norway Coast

From Agency Dispatches

OSLO — A tripartite oil group has made a promising strike of natural gas in a block only 40 kilometers off the island of Maaloey on the Norwegian west coast, according to the Norwegian Oil Directorate.

The strike came when Saga Petroleum, the operator and 15-percent block partner, was drilling the second test well on the so-called Maaloey Block. The other partners in the group are BP Petroleum Development of Norway (35 percent) and Statoil, the Norwegian state oil company (50 percent).

The directorate said that the best production test yielded 1.064 million cubic meters (38 million cubic feet) of natural gas daily and also 330 barrels of condensate daily through a 1.5-centimeter nozzle. The test results are similar to those of the Heimdal gas find results now being assessed.

CURRENCY RATES

...nge rates for October 15, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	DM.	F.F.	Lir.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
...185	4.7790	108.540 *	47.00 *	0.2294	—	4.7810 *	120.270 *	35.270 *
...250	70.5150	16.8107	6.9255	3.3770 *	14.7430	—	17.7275	5.2015
...265	4.3980	—	43.280 *	2.1080 x	92.870 *	6.2480 *	110.860 *	32.4950 *
...082	—	4.3952	10.1612	2.086.75	4.7785	70.3658	3.9727	13.5225
...510	2.886.90	474.00	205.10	—	436.60	29.610	524.930	154.670
...	2.4075	0.5471	0.2368	0.1154 *	0.5036	0.0562	0.6062	0.1779
...690	18.1750	231.110 *	—	4.8746 x	212.850 *	14.4395 *	253.850 *	75.120 *
...477	3.9668	90.1991 *	39.0428 *	0.1981	83.0042 *	5.6359 *	—	29.3085 *
...398	0.5781	2.5455	5.8117		1,206.020	2.7423	40.7257	2.2781
								7.8337

Dollar values

	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
...franc	29.2350	0.1998	Hong Kong $	5.0050	0.2012	Saudi Riyal	3.3200
...n $	1.1666	2.8565	Irish £	0.4863	0.0724	Schilling	12.9250
...ese	5.4270	0.1656	Israeli Shekel	6.0400	0.4883	Singapore $	2.0820
...ia	42.950	3.7425	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2672	0.2293	Swedish krona	4.1785
...?	58.2070	0.2050	Norw. krone	4.8785	0.2771	U.A.E. dirham	3.6870
...nk	3.6675	0.0134	Peseta	74.4750	0.0048	Yen	287.2250

(Irish £.
(franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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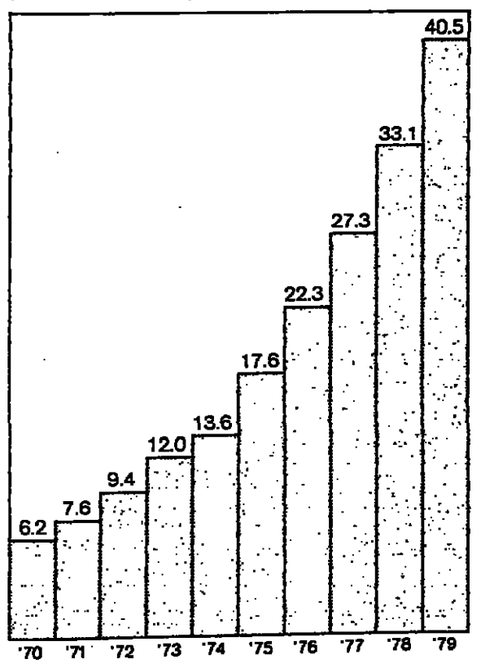
(in billions of Dutch guilders)



As at 30-6-1980.	(in millions of Dutch guilders)
Balance Sheet Total	44,124
Deposits	41,741
Loans	27,244
Risk-Bearing Capital	1,596

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As a member of the Inter-Alpha Group of Banks we have joint representative offices in Hong Kong, Singapore, Teheran and Tokyo.

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NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.

Contact our U.K. representative office: Mr. J. M. A. Yntema, NMB Bank, 25 Birchin Lane, London, EC3V9DJ, telephone 6238518, telex: 887047

Eduard van Beinumstraat 2, 1077 XT Amsterdam.
For eurodeposits and foreign exchange: telephone 020-5433184, telex: 14216 a nmba nl.
For foreign banknotes, gold and coin: telephone 020-5433658, telex: 14034 nmbno nl.
For securities transactions and issues: telephone 020-5432985, telex:12009 nmb s nl.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

United States

Allegheny Ludlum Inds.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	335.7	394.2
Profits	16.34	15.40
Per Share	1.70	1.45
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,160.	1,170.
Profits	56.38	57.91
Per Share	6.15	6.01

Anheuser Busch Cos.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,040.	874.2
Profits	56.59	46.50
Per Share	1.25	1.03
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,900.	2,450.
Profits	136.7	167.9
Per Share	3.02	3.71

Archer Daniels Midland Co.

1st Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	N.A.	N.A.
Profits	36.01	24.20
Per share	0.93	0.70

Bankers Trust N.Y. Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Oper. Net	43.9	38.9
Per Share	3.33	2.37
Net Income	43.9	38.8
Per Share	3.33	2.36
9 Months	1980	1979
Oper. Net	139.9	84.4
Per Share	11.46	6.91
Net Income	139.9	84.2
Per Share	11.45	6.91

Champion Intl. Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	956.2	963.1
Profits	47.1	60.7
Per Share	0.91	1.15
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,790.	2,830.
Profits	124.2	204.2
Per Share	2.22	3.65

Boise Cascade Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	764.1	776.7
Profits	29.5	50.4
Per Share	1.10	1.88
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,210.	2,160.
Profits	105.2	138.8
Per Share	3.94	5.16

Borden Inc.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,150.	1,090.
Profits	43.64	38.90
Per Share	1.40	1.25
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	3,490.	3,170.
Profits	113.97	104.70
Per Share	3.65	3.37

Chase Manhattan Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Oper. Net	96.5	81.2
Per Share	2.73	2.37
Net Income	91.5	77.9
Per Share	2.58	2.27
9 Months	1980	1979
Oper. Net	287.5	234.6
Per Share	8.36	6.83
Net Income	281.1	229.1
Per Share	8.16	6.66

Colgate-Palmolive Co.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,300.	1,140.
Profits	51.6	51.1
Per Share	0.63	0.63
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	3,810.	3,330.
Profits	141.2	140.4
Per Share	1.73	1.72

Continental Group

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,220.	1,170.
Profits	71.8	54.4
Per Share	2.00	1.53
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	3,500.	3,320.
Profits	166.8	144.4
Per Share	4.53	4.09

Continental Illinois Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Oper. Net	57.2	50.8
Per Share	1.46	1.29
Net Income	57.7	51.1
Per Share	1.47	1.30
9 Months	1980	1979
Oper. Net	170.5	143.8
Per Share	4.34	3.66
Net Income	173.1	145.3
Per Share	4.41	3.70

Crane Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	383.4	427.7
Profits	10.29	17.03
Per Share	1.01	1.67
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,140.	1,170.
Profits	30.67	41.58
Per Share	3.02	4.07

Eastman Kodak Co.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	2,360.	2,000.
Profits	358.8	285.9
Per Share	2.22	1.78
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	6,630.	5,410.
Profits	847.2	706.1
Per Share	5.25	4.38

First Boston Inc.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	46.1	29.1
Profits	6.02	3.06
Per share	1.24	0.59
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	167.8	86.9
Profits	29.55	9.65
Per share	6.01	2.02

First Intl. Bancshares Inc.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Oper. Net	30.59	25.76
Per Share	1.48	1.25
Net Income	28.97	25.70
Per Share	1.40	1.25
9 Months	1980	1979
Oper. Net	88.19	74.30
Per Share	4.27	3.60
Net Income	86.19	73.42
Per Share	4.17	3.56

First Pennsylvania Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Oper. Net	0.76	6.32
Per Share	0.02	0.41
Net Income	3.09 *	4.32
Per Share	0.08 *	0.28
9 Months	1980	1979
Oper. Net	28.25 *	18.83
Per Share	1.80 *	1.22
Net Income	118.29 *	18.01
Per Share	7.56 *	1.16

* = loss

Hercules Inc.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	582.0	605.0
Profits	22.2	69.4
Per Share	0.51	1.56
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,850.	1,750.
Profits	82.8	145.7
Per Share	1.89	3.29

I.C. Inds.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,014.	924.80
Profits	30.4	25.8
Per share	1.52	1.25

Imperial Corp. of America

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	175.0	146.0
Profits	5.2	17.5
Per Share	0.37	1.24
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	526.0	421.0
Profits	29.4	52.8
Per Share	2.07	3.73

Kaiser Aluminium

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	792.0	725.4
Profits	48.9	52.8
Per Share	1.16	1.28
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,540.	2,270.
Profits	204.6	168.4
Per Share	4.91	4.12

Mellon National Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Oper. Net	29.07	25.73
Per Share	1.48	N.A.
Net Income	28.85	22.55
Per Share	1.47	1.15
9 Months	1980	1979
Oper. Net	83.58	75.17
Per Share	4.26	3.83
Net Income	82.00	70.70
Per Share	4.18	3.61

Motorola Inc.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	743.2	661.5
Profits	46.6	38.5
Per Share	1.49	1.24
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,300.	1,950.
Profits	136.9	118.0
Per Share	4.39	3.80

Northrop Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	403.0	371.2
Profits	24.8	20.7
Per Share	1.74	1.46
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,180.	1,190.
Profits	70.4	69.8
Per Share	4.94	4.91

Northwestern Mutual Life

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	5.84	6.24
Profits	1.18	1.40
Per Share	0.24	0.30
6 months	1980	1979
Revenue	12.5	12.4
Profits	2.59	2.71
Per Share	0.54	0.57

Olin Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	429.1	428.1
Profits	12.15	10.80
Per Share	0.51	0.46
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,390.	1,340.
Profits	61.39	55.63
Per Share	2.56	2.33

Philip Morris Inc.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	2,660.	2,120.
Profits	183.1	144.4
Per Share	1.47	1.16
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	7,400.	6,140.
Profits	487.7	384.9
Per Share	3.91	3.09

Security Pacific Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	N.A.	N.A.
Profits	48.9	42.0
Per share	1.77	1.52
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	N.A.	N.A.
Profits	132.0	122.1
Per share	4.77	4.44

So. California Edison

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,060.	684.0
Profits	73.63	85.21
Per Share	0.99	1.32

Transamerica Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,070.	1,070.
Profits	63.48	65.45
Per Share	0.97	1.01
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	3,250.	2,970.
Profits	186.57	184.94
Per Share	2.86	2.82

Upjohn Co.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	432.8	365.5
Profits	39.23	34.45
Per share	1.31	1.16
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,310.	1,120.
Profits	135.52	118.08
Per share	4.54	3.97

Warner Communications

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	527.7	396.6
Profits	31.90	24.34
Per Share	1.11	0.87
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,400.	1,180.
Profits	92.50	75.35
Per Share	3.24	2.74

Western Bancorporation

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Oper. Net	51.93	55.39
Per Share	1.31	1.45
Net Income	51.47	54.38
Per Share	1.30	1.43
9 Months	1980	1979
Oper. Net	165.55	159.84
Per Share	4.21	4.29
Net Income	160.04	153.97
Per Share	4.07	4.14

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, October 14, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
32601	Abti Prce	$23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
375	Acklands	$13½	13½	13½	
13110	Agnico E	$21⅝	21	21⅛	— ¼
3300	Agra Ind A	$6¾	6⅝	6¾	
62460	Alta Gas A	$32⅞	32	32½	+ ⅜
220	Alta Nat	$23½	23¼	23½	+1¼
200	Algo Cent	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
2914	Algoma St	$41	38	41	+ 4
3400	Andres W A	$14¼	13½	13½	— ⅜
2300	Asbestos	$31¼	30¾	30¾	— ½
3019	Atco A	$28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
3000	BP Can	$44¼	43½	43½	— ½
2918	Bank N S	$31⅝	31¼	31⅝	— ⅛
250	Baton B	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
100	Beth Cop	$24½	24½	24½	
23835	Bonanza Oil	$11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
7300	Bralor Res	$16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ½
340	Bramalea	$12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ½
3400	Brenda M	$34¾	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
5000	BCFP	$15	14	14⅝	— ⅛
4081	BC Phone	$16	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
9070	Brunswk	$16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
100	Budd Can	$8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
1320	CAE	$23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
2085	Cad Fry	$26⅜	26½	26½	
110150	Cal Pow A	$19½	18⅝	19	+ ¼
33578	Camflo	$44	43	44	— 1
14970	C Nor West	$30	28½	30	+1⅛
300	C Packrs	$32	32	32	
4340	Can Perm	$19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ½
648	Can Trust	$26	26	26	— ½
200	C Tung	$48	47	48	+ 2
25378	CI Bk Com	$26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
7179	CanP Ent	$29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ½
20490	Cdn Nat Res	$20⅝	19¼	20	+ 1
1746	Cdn Tire A	$26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
1120	Candel Oil	$29½	28¾	29½	— ¾
840	Cara	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
900	Cassiar	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
7780	Celanese	$7½	7	7½	— ⅛
4100	Cherokee	$11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+ ½
6781	Con Distrb	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
3254	Con Fardy	335	325	330	+ 5
3700	Conventrs	$16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
1460	Conwest A	$8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
34150	Coseka R	$25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
650	Craigmt	$6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
240	Crush Intl	$15¼	15	15	
8565	Cyprus	$23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
15050	Czar Res	$17	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
28011	Daon Dev	$10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
12997	Denison	$53	51¾	52¼	— ½
4240	Dicknsn	$24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
4400	Doman I	$10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
3007	D Bridge	$19⅞	19½	19½	— ½
9097	Dofasco A	$41	39⅝	41	+1½
650	Dom Store	$18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
281	Du Pont A	$28	28	28	+ ⅛
800	Dylex L A	$11⅝	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
7200	Electhome	$12⅝	12½	12½	
100	Emco	$13¾	13¾	13¾	
7875	C Falcon C	$13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
5615	Fibre Nik	$129	128	129	+ 1
5350	Fed Ind A	$12¾	12	12⅝	+ ⅝
550	Fraser	$17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
7300	G M Res	$6⅜	5⅞	6	
800	G Distrb A	$12½	12	12	
2700	G Distrb w	$5⅝	5¾	5¾	— ¼
9900	Gibraltar	$15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
2000	Goodyear	$22½	22½	22½	
8612	Granduc	360	350	350	—10
4425	GL Forest	$56½	56	56	— ⅛
121	Greyhnd	$18½	18½	18½	
4100	H Group A	$6	5¾	6	+ ¼
100	Hard Cra A	210	210	210	
4938	Hawker	$29	28½	28½	— ¾
153	Hayes D	$9	9	9	— ½
1121	H Bay Co	$24	23¾	24	
8150	IAC	$10⅞	10¼	10¼	
2200	Indal	$15	15	15	
50	Indusmin	$18	18	18	+ ⅛
227	Inland Gas	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
16681	Int Mogul	$12⅝	12	12½	+ ¼
7472	Inter Pipe	$16⅝	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
10771	Jannock	$13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
639	Kaiser Re	$52	50¾	50¾	—2½
7350	Kam Kotia	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
200	Kelsey H	$28¼	28½	28⅛	
3157	Kerr Add	$19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
9821	Labatt A	$25½	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
62292	Lacana	$13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ½
580	LOnt Cem	$5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
18012	LL Lac	$28½	27	27	—1½
6827	Loblaw Co	$6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
100	MICC	$11	11	11	
25256	Mclan H A	$18	17½	17¾	
5707	Est Mirtic	$7½	6⅞	7	— ½
35470	Merland E	$8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
26220	Mitel Corp	$43⅛	42½	43	+ ⅛
280	Molson A	$29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ½
14927	Moore	$40⅛	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
1405	Murphy	$40½	40	40	— ½
43700	Noranda	$30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
47295	Norcen	$36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅜
35900	Nowsco W	$30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ⅜
11032	Nu-West A	$29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅞
24115	Oakwood	$24	23¼	23¾	+ ¼
25460	Oshawa A	$11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
5779	Pamour	$24	23¾	24	
2250	PanCan P	$89	88½	88¼	— 1
12900	Pembina	$12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅜
29855	Petrofina	$72½	69	71¾	—1¼
7850	Phonix Oil	$11½	11	11¼	+ ⅜
325	Pine Point	$41	40⅝	40⅞	
11000	Place G	320	305	315	— 5
21350	Placer	$26⅞	26⅛	26½	
3420	Ram	$18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
562	Redpath	$17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
1	Rd Stenhs A	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
1120	Reichhold	$13½	13¼	13¼	
10838	Revnu Pro	230	225	226	— 3
3040	Roman	$68	67	68	
280	Rothman	$27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
60933	Sceptre	$14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ½
1500	Scotts	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
41435	Shell Can	$31¼	30¾	30⅞	— ⅛
16279	Sherritt	$15⅝	15⅛	15½	
1980	Sigma	$55	52	54	— ½
2682	S Sears A	$8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
6700	Skye Res	$15	14⅞	15	
800	Slater Stl	$18⅜	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
1130	Southm	$37¾	37	37	— ⅛
241320	Stelco A	$40	38	40	+2¼
1550	Steep R	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
7000	Sulpetro B	$24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
401	Suncor pr	$27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
200	Talcorp A	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1200	Tara	$16	15⅝	16	
2590	Teck Cor A	$25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
15330	Teck Cor B	$22⅝	22½	22½	+ ¼
24004	Tex Can	$25½	24⅝	24⅞	+1½
313	Thom N A	$21⅝	21½	21½	
35034	Tor Dm Bk	$30⅝	30	30¼	
200	Torstar B	$27¼	27¼	27¼	
1601	Traders A	$13½	13	13	+ ¼
8701	Trns Mt	$13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
17700	Trinity Res	$16½	16	16¼	+ ⅛
56189	TrCan PL	$21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
10950	Turbo	$25½	25	25	— ⅛
8700	UGas A	$12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
950	Union Oil	$35½	35¼	35¼	
2115	Un Asbstos	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
2320	U Keno	$58½	57	57½	—1⅛
175	U Siscoe	$21¾	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
703	Un Carbid	$34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
300	Van Der	$7	6½	7	+ ½
1100	Versil Cor	$20	19½	19¾	— ¼
250	Vestgron	$19	19	19	— ½
510	Weldwod	$23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
5450	West Mine	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅜
825	Weston	$24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
17920	Willroy	$13¾	13	13⅜	— ⅛
1050	Woodwd A	$28⅛	28½	28½	+ ¼
8735	Yk Bear	$13	12	12⅞	+ ⅞

Total sales 7,919,411 shares

European Gold Markets

October 15, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	676.25	678.00	+9.50
Zurich	674.50	677.50	+7.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	680.73	679.13	+4.43

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Base	28 Nov. 80	26 Feb. 81	Options for May 1981 start on 3 Nov. 80
670	30.00-33.00	62.00-66.00	
690	22.00-25.00	56.00-60.00	
710	17.00-20.00	50.00-54.00	
730	12.00-15.00	40.00-44.00	
750	8.00-11.00	32.00-36.00	

Put options upon request
Gold 676.00-679.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28,305

INTERNATIONAL BIDDING

BIANCHINI S.A. - Industria, Comercio e Agricultura foreseeing the implantation of a new facility located in Canoas - Rio Grande do Sul, is interested in acquiring machinery and equipment for production of vegetable oils. The purpose of this communication is to invite interested parties to present their proposals in writing to the following address:

Praça Senador Florencio, 12-11 andar, Porto Alegre - RS Brasil.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, October 15, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min con-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	9 15/16	1-30	97¾	98⅛
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	11⅞	2-25	98¼	99
Allied Irish 6¼-84	13⅛	3-30	99⅝	100⅛
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 7/16	1-2	97⅞	98⅛
Amex Fin 1982	16⅝	10-22	100⅛	100⅜
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	99⅜	99⅞
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	10 5/16	2-2	96¾	97½
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9⅝	12-15	97⅝	98⅛
Bca de la Nacion 8-83	9⅞	1-23	98⅝	99⅛
Bca de la Nacion 7-86	12 15/16	3-24	98⅝	99⅛
Bco do Brazil 6¼-82	11 1/16	2-17	99	99½
Bca de Mexico 6¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	97⅞	98⅜
Bca Pinto 6¼-85	11 7/16	11-17	97¼	98¼
Bca Costa Rica 6½-85	10½	12-11	94½	95⅛
Bk Paribas 7¼-80	9⅞	12-11	99¼	99¾
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	99½	100¼
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	11⅛	11-21	98¼	98¾
Bk Tokyo 8-80	11	11-24	99¼	99¾
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¼-81	16 15/16	10-22	100¼	100¾
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	11 7/16	11-17	99¾	100¼
Bk Tokyo Hdg 1987	9⅞	1-21	97⅝	97⅞
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	9¼	10-27	97⅝	98⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	17 11/16	10-20	98	98½
Buenos Aires 7¼-86	10⅞	12-5	96	98½
Bca Serfin 7¼-86	14	14-3	97½	98
Bca di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	99¼	99⅝
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-29	100	100½
BFCE 6¾-84	11⅞	2-26	99½	100
BNP 7¼-81	12 13/16	3-18	97½	100
BNP 7-83	12½	3-1	100⅛	100⅜
BNP 5¼-83	9 11/16	1-21	99	99½
BNP 1982/84	11⅞	2-21	99	99½
BNP 5¼-85/88		10-29		
BNP 5½-91	11 15/16	2-22	96¾	97¼
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	9¾	12-29	97	98
BUE 5¼-89	12 5/16	12-20	97½	97⅞
Bk Worms 5¼-85	9 3/16	12-17	98⅜	97⅞
Banco Union 7¼-83	14⅛	4-1	99⅝	100⅛
Bq Ext d'Alg 8¼-84	11⅞	2-9	97⅝	99⅜
Bq L Dreyfus 6½-83	12 7/16	3-12	99¼	99¾
Bfg Finance 5½-89/94	9⅝	1-12	97⅜	97⅞
Bergen Bank 6-89	12½	11-28	97⅝	98⅛
Citicorp 1983	11 7/16	11-28	99½	99⅞
Citicorp 1984	13⅛	10-31	99½	99⅞
Citicorp 6-94	12	12-10	98½	99
Citicorp undtd	12 7/16	1-12	99¼	99¾
Chase 5¼-93	9 13/16	1-30	96	96½
CCCE 5¼-98	11	2-6	96⅞	97⅜
Credit Agricole 6½-84	9 3/16	12-17	99¼	99¾
CCF 7-83	9 11/16	1-12	98⅝	99⅛
CCF 6½-83	9⅝	1-12	98⅝	99⅛
CCF 5¾-85	13 13/16	11-6	99⅝	100⅛
Creditanst 5¼-84	11 13/16	11-21	99⅝	100⅛
Creditanst 5½-91/97	12 1/16	12-16	97¾	98¼
Credit Lyon 6¼-82	11¼	2-12	99½	99⅞
Credit Lyon 6-83	11¼	2-12	99¼	99¾
Credit Nat I 5¼-83	9½	1-12	96¾	97¼
DG Bank 6¼-82	9 3/16	12-17	99½	99⅞
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	98½	99
GZB 7¼-81	10 3/16	1-30	99¼	99¾
GZB 6-83	13⅛	4-9	99½	100⅛
GZB 5¼-89	9 13/16	11-3	98	98½
Hydrocarb 7½-82	10¾	12-24	99⅝	99⅞
IBJ 6-82	11⅝	2-15	98⅝	99⅛
IBJ 6¼-82	14⅝	11-1	99⅞	100⅜
IBJ 5½-85	10 11/16	12-3	98⅞	99⅜
IBJ 5¼-87	13 5/16	4-15	98¾	99¼
IBJ 5¼-88	13⅛	4-9	98⅜	98⅞
Indo-Suez 5½-85	9⅝	1-26	98⅝	98⅞
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	9⅝	1-12	97⅞	98⅜
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-20	99⅞	100⅜
KOP 6½-83	9⅞	1-23	98⅝	99¼
LTCB 6¼-81	9½	15-12	99⅝	99⅞
LTCB 6¼-82	9¾	1-27	98⅝	99⅛
LTCB 6-83	11⅝	2-15	99	99½
LTCB 5¼-85	11½	11-10	99⅝	99⅞
LTCB 5¼-86	9⅝	12-15	98⅝	98⅞
LTCB 5½-89	10⅛	12-9	98	98½
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	10 1/16	11-28	100	100½
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	12⅛	11-28	97¾	98¼
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	100½	101
Midland Bank 7½-83	11 15/16	2-23	100½	101
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅝	11-21	99½	100
Midland Intl 5-89	9½	12-22	97⅝	98⅛
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10⅞	12-5	97⅝	98⅛
Midland Intl 5½-93	9⅞	11-3	96¼	96¾
Natl Westmin 5½-90	9¾	12-23	97⅝	98⅛
Natl Westmin 5¼-92		10-23	97⅞	98⅜
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	13¼	4-14	97⅝	98⅛
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	9⅞	12-24	99⅜	99⅞
Nippon Credit 6½-86	9 9/16	1-14	97¼	97¾
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	10¼	11-28	99⅝	99⅞
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	11⅝	11-10	100½	101
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	13¼	1-14	98⅜	98⅞
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	10⅛	11-28	99¼	99¾
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	11¼	2-13	97½	98
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	12 1/16	3-9	98⅜	98⅞
State Bk India 6¼-87	10 1/16	11-28	97½	97⅞
Svenska Handels 5-87	10	1-15	97⅞	98⅜
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	13⅛	4-8	98⅞	99⅜
Trade Develop 6-86	11 15/16	2-22	96⅞	97⅜
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	9¾	12-23	96	97
UBAF 6¾-82	13	3-26	99½	100
UBAF 7¼-82	10⅛	12-9	99⅜	99⅞
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	99⅞	100⅜
United O'seas 7-81	10 1/16	11-28	99½	100
United O'seas 6-82	12⅝	10-11	99½	100
United O'seas 6-89	13⅛	12-31	98⅛	98⅝
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	9¾	12-23	99¼	99¾
Urquijo Intl 6-86	12⅝	3-23	98⅛	98⅝
Wll. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	12½	2-27	99⅝	100⅛
Wll. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	12 7/16	3-16	98⅛	98⅝

Non Banks

Issuer-Min con-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Enpetrol 7-86	13⅛	3-23	99⅝	100⅛
IC Industries 1991	10⅛	1-15	95¼	96¼
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	10⅞	1-7	101	101¼
Thailand 7-84	12⅝	3-17	97⅝	98⅛
Philippines 6½-86	17¾	10-20	95½	96¼
Sumi Heavy 5¼-83	12 9/16	3-16	99¼	99¾
Sweden 9lock-91	9 9/16	10-20	96⅞	97⅜
Soffel 8-83	13⅞	4-8	100⅜	101⅛
Soffel 8-84	10⅛	12-8	99⅜	100⅜
SNCF 6¼-85/97	10½	2-4	98½	99
Texas Airlines 7-86	13 13/16	1-14	92½	94½
TVO 9lock-91	10⅛	28-11	95⅛	95⅝
IHI 5¼-85	15 5/16	10-27	99⅜	99⅞
Offshore Min. 1986	9 11/16	1-21	97⅞	98⅜
Pemex 7-84	9 11/16	1-26	98¾	98⅝
C.Itoh 5¼-87	12⅛	3-18	98⅞	99⅜

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, October 15, 1980

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1904	Bnk Mont	$29	28¾	28⅞	
300	Con Cmt	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ½
570	Con Bath	$18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
3701	Dom TxtA	$15¾	15⅛	15¾	+ ⅛
5000	FCA Int	335	325	330	+5
200	Imasco	$28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
3548	NatBk Cda	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
1200	Power Co	$18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
2616	Royal Bk	$54½	54	54½	
700	Roy Trst Co	$18½	18½	18½	
204	Steinbrg A	$24	24	24	+ ½

Total Sales 1,407,094 shares.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices. October 15, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd	16⅝	16¾
AFAProt	5½	6½
AVMCp	3⅝	4⅛
Accuray	11⅛	11⅝
AddisnW	13¾	14¼
AdvRoss	5⅛	5¾
AffilBsh	27¾	28½
AlaBncp	19½	19¾
AlexAlex	33⅝	34¼
Alicoinc	34½	35½
AllynB	7⅜	8½
Altex	6¼	6⅝
Amarex s	56½	57
AFIns	21½	22
AFurn	5⅝	5¾
AGreet	13¼	13½
AIntGp	73	75½
AMicros	24⅜	24⅞
ANatins	14⅝	14½
AQuasar	43½	43¾
AResMg	25½	25¾
AWeldng	55	56½
Ameirt	3½	3 9-16
Anadite	8⅞	9¼
AngSA	21	21½
AngAGd	138	140
AntaCo	13½	13⅝
ApldMtl s	41	41½
ArdenGp	4½	4⅝
AsdCola	29½	30
AtlGsLt	15⅛	15½
AtlanRs	18⅝	19⅛
BairdCp	14⅝	14¼
BallyPkP	14	14⅛
BangHE	10⅞	11¼
BasicRsg	11⅜	11½
BasstFr	20	20½
BaylsMk	14	14¼
Beeline	9⅛	9⅝
BenntPt	2 15-16	3
BentlyL	27½	27⅝
BetzLab	48⅝	49
BevMgt	12⅜	12⅞
BibbCo	10⅜	11¼
BirdSan	16½	17½
Birtchr	4	4¼
Bivvoor	24⅜	25
Bonanza	4 1-16	4⅛
BrwToms	29⅜	29½
Buckbee	9½	9¾
Buffets	66¼	67
BurnupS	14	14½
CPTCp	34¾	34½
CalWtSv	31½	32½
ConradH	3⅞	3⅝
CapEnay	2 7-16	2 9-16
CapSwC	22¼	23
CapInAir h	1⅛	1⅜
CareCp	17½	18⅞
CovnghC	3	3⅛
CaVtPS	15⅛	15½
ChrmSh	16⅝	16½
ChartHo	24⅝	24¾
ChmLea	28½	30
ChesUtl	14⅛	15
Chubb	41½	41⅝
Cirfico	5⅛	6
CitzSoGe	8⅝	9
CtzUtA	38½	38⅝
CtzUtB	30½	31
ClarkJL	31	31½
ClowCo	6⅝	6⅞
CalrTie s	22⅝	22¾
ColGshol	1 1-16	1 3-16
ComCIH	28	28½
CmlShr	18	19
CmwTel	17	18
ConPap s	31¾	32⅛
Cordis	36½	37
CrayRes	96	97
CrosTre s	34⅝	34⅞
CullrFed	4½	5½
CullrFd wt	2¼	2⅝
Cyclitron	18	18½
DanlyM	52	55½
DiaDesgn s	18⅛	18⅞
DaytMal	17	18
DBeer	12	12⅛
DeklbAg	49	49¾
DetCanT	11½	12
DeweyEl	3½	4¼
DiaCrys	28¼	29
DixnCru	31	32½
Docutel	25	25½
DelirGn	17⅝	17½
DoyIDB	36⅛	37¼
DunkinD	16	16½
Durifron	26½	26¾
EsDriel	39½	39⅝
ExtnVnce	8½	9½
EconLab	23½	23⅝
EIPasEI	9⅛	9⅝
ElderBe	5⅝	6¼
EleNucl	17½	17¾
ElModul	22¼	23½
EarDev	19⅛	19⅝
EnrMsInd	2⅛	2⅜
EnrMin	22⅝	22⅞
EnRsv	19	19½
Enlwstl	5½	6⅛
EquiSL	18⅝	19
EqiOil s	17⅝	18
FSC	2⅝	3
FabriTk	3¼	3⅝
FarmGo	30¾	31
Fidlicsr	15¼	15½
FtBkSys	37¼	37½
FtBostn	31¾	32¼
FtEmpS	15	15¼
FtWnFin	6⅞	7
FiczBks	15⅝	16
Flicker	17⅛	17½
FloatPnt	27¼	27½
FlaNFlo	18⅛	18¼
FloWolU	2 7-16	2 9-16
Flursch	25¼	25½
FarestO	38⅝	39
FormIgll	3½	3⅝
FrankCp	9⅝	9⅞
FrankEl	14⅝	15
FreeSG	92	92¾
Fremont	27¾	28½
FullrHB	12⅝	13
GalaxyO	16	16½
GnAutm	10⅞	10¼
GnDevcs	4⅛	4⅜
GnRlEst	13	14¼
GnReInss	55⅛	55½
GenRad	55⅛	55⅜
GnRad wt	27¼	28
GovEFn	10¼	10¾
GreenM	11⅝	11⅞
GreyAdv	59	60½
GHIntsl s	17½	19
Gvrodyn	6	6½
HahnEW	33	33½
HamlPl s	39½	39¾
Harcwke	11	11½
HrpRow	11⅝	11⅞
HarpGp	32¼	33
HartlNI	19½	20
HenrdF	38½	39¼
Halobm	3⅝	3¾
Hoover	14⅝	16⅛
HorizRs	4½	4⅝
HyattInt	20½	24
IMSInt s	21⅝	21¾
Infrind	8	8⅛
Intel s	48⅝	49
IntrcEnr	4⅝	6⅝
IntmtGs	12⅝	12⅞
InBkWsh	12⅝	13
Intersil	42⅜	43
IwaSoUt	20⅝	20⅞
Jamsby	26	26½
Jerico s	25	25¾
JiffyFd	⅝	½
JosivnM	28⅛	28½
KaisSr pf	18⅛	18¾
Kaiver	2 9-16	2⅝
Kaman	27	27¼
KnapAm	10⅝	10⅞
KatsGre	3-16	¼
Kaysam	4¼	4⅜
KeliySv s	33⅝	34⅛
Kenilfel	27⅛	27½
Kimball	20	20⅝
Kinglnt	4½	4⅞
KlosfG	51⅞	52
KnapeV	17	17⅛
Kratos s	21⅞	22
Kulicke	47	47⅛
Lancein	25⅛	25⅜
LanaRes	5⅜	6
LaneCo	27½	28
LibNtLf	18⅝	18⅞
Liltrys	20⅛	20⅜
LldStor	13⅛	13¾
LinBcst	64½	65
Logetrn	16	16½
MCIC	11⅞	12
MGFOil	25	25½
ModsGE	14⅝	15
MogelliPet	13	13½
McanCP	25⅝	28⅝
MaiRt	3	3¼
MaiBurt	42	43⅛
Marions	28¼	28¾
MauiLP	33½	35
MayPet	45⅝	45½
MayPt wt	29⅜	30½
MaynOil	19	19¼
McCorm	20⅝	21
McFarl	20½	20⅝
McGuay	15⅛	15½
MeyerF	33⅛	34
MidsxW	18⅛	19
MdldCap	10⅜	11
MidlPac	2 3-16	2¼
MidlBks	28⅜	28¾
Millipr	27	27¼
MissVIG	14¼	15½
Molex s	47¼	47½
MonfCol	5¼	5½
MonuCo	19⅝	19⅞
MacrePd	31	31½
MoranEn	49¼	49½
MoraRes	¾	1¼
Morsmin	12¼	12½
MotClub	3⅝	3⅞
Mueller	29⅛	31
NNCp	50	50⅝
NereCo	37⅛	39½
NDtaCo	27½	27⅞
NeldRE	16⅞	17
NJNGas	15⅝	16¼
NickOG	41	41¼
Nicolet s	24½	24⅝
NielsnA	36¾	36⅞
NielsnB	35¾	35⅞
NoCarGs	14¼	14¾
NoEOl un	82	84
NwtNGs	13¼	13⅜
NwstPS	13⅛	14⅛
Noxell	25⅝	25½
Nocarp	24⅛	25
OgilvyM	29¼	29⅝
OhioCas	38⅛	38½
OhFerro	13½	14
OtterTP	20	20¼
PCAInt	11¼	11⅝
PabstB	13⅝	13¾
PcGaR	20¼	20⅝
PaclevP	26	26½
PaytCs	13½	13⅝
Peerbel	16½	17¼
PenoEnt	14⅛	14½
Pentair	17⅛	17⅝
Petrolt	89¾	98
Pettibon	25¾	26¼
PhilaNat	32⅞	32⅞
PierceSS	9⅛	9½
Pinkrtn	44⅞	45½
PionHiB	36	36½
Plastine	1	1⅛
Posais	6⅝	7¼
PresGM	78⅝	79⅛
PraSteyn	70⅛	70⅝
Progrp	1	1⅛
PbSvNC	12	12⅝
PuritBen	22	22⅝
PutDCap	17	17½
QuakrCh	18½	19
RoganPr	13⅞	14
Raychm	80	81½
Raymnd	31¾	32¼
RecvCm	38½	39½
ReaNLfe	24	24⅛
RoadEx	37⅝	38⅞
RobbMy s	37	38
Roselon	2⅛	3
Rouse	19⅝	19⅞
RusSiov	14⅛	14⅝
Sadiler	3⅝	4
Safeco	28⅝	28⅞
StHelGd	52¼	53
StPaul	39½	39¾
ScanDt	2 7-16	2 9-16
ScrippH	57⅛	61½
Sensor s	32¾	33
SvcMer	15⅝	15½
Svcmst s	33	33½
ShMed s	24⅜	25⅛
Showmt	51½	52¼
SCaWtr	11½	12
SwElSv	14½	15⅛
SwnEnr	41¼	41⅜
Standyn	27⅛	27⅝
StdMicro	13⅝	14⅛
StdRegs	30⅛	31⅛
StanHP	39	40
SterISt	4⅛	4⅝
StrawCl	24	25
Subaru	15⅝	15⅞
SuperEl	13⅛	13⅞
TIME DC	3⅞	4¼
Tampax	30⅝	31
Tandem s	68⅝	68½
TecumP	70½	72
TelcmA s	23⅞	24⅛
Tennant	34⅛	35½
Tiprary	28	28⅛
TomIDB s	11⅝	11½
TricoPd	41	44
TrovGld g	9⅝	10⅛
TysonFd	15⅛	16¼
UnMcGll	13½	14⅛
USEnr	13½	14
USSorg	49⅞	50
USTrck	14½	14⅞
UVaBsh	26	26¼
UpPenP	12½	13
VoalRe	99	99¼
VatBkAr	35⅝	35⅞
VanDus	14⅛	14⅝
VrcoInt s	42⅝	43⅛
Velcro g	10⅛	10⅜
VictraSt	7⅛	8
VideoCo	8⅝	8⅝
VaNBsh	14⅛	14½
WshEnr	16	16¼
Waldtrn	3½	3⅞
WellsGa	15	14½
Wendys	18	18⅛
WstDrel	111½	112
WDeep	77⅛	79
WHold	115½	116½
WtnMfg	4⅛	4⅝
WmorC	28⅛	28½
WoodLot	22½	23
WrightW	4⅝	5
ZionUta	27	27½

n.a.- Not applicable.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

October 15, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1M.	12¼ - 12½	8½ - 8¾	4 13/16-15/16	16¼ - 16½	11⅛ - 11⅞
2M.	12⅜ - 12½	8¾ - 8⅞	4⅞ - 5	16 - 16¼	11⅜ - 12
3M.	12 13/16 - 12 15/16	8⅝ - 8⅞	5 5/16 - 7/16	15⅝ - 15⅞	11⅞ - 12⅛
6M.	12 15/16 - 13 1/16	8⅝ - 8⅞	5⅝ - 5⅞	14⅝ - 15⅛	12 3/16 - 12⅞
1Y.	12 9/16 - 12 11/16	8 3/16 - 8 5/16	5 5/16 - 7/16	14 - 14¼	12 13/16 - 13

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
October 15, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire-bars:				
Spot	851.50	854.50	847.50	848.50
3 months	883.50	884.00	878.50	879.00
Cathodes: spot	827.00	829.00	822.00	824.00
3 months	857.00	858.00	852.00	854.00
Tin: spot	7,000.00	7,010.00	7,020.00	7,040.00
3 months	7,080.00	7,090.00	7,085.00	7,090.00
Lead: spot	367.00	369.00	360.00	362.00
3 months	383.00	384.00	375.00	376.00
Zinc: spot	334.00	336.00	331.00	332.00
3 months	346.00	347.00	343.00	344.00
Silver: spot	877.00	880.00	862.00	865.00
3 months	910.00	912.00	895.00	897.00
Aluminium: spot	691.00	693.00	689.00	691.00
3 months	712.00	713.00	712.00	713.00
Nickel: spot	2,795.00	2,800.00	2,790.00	2,800.00
3 months	2,825.00	2,828.00	2,828.00	2,830.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
October 15, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Jan	420.00	414.25	413.50	414.50	N.A.	N.A.
Mar	444.00	427.00	427.50	427.75	N.A.	N.A.
May	435.00	428.00	421.50	422.00	N.A.	N.A.
Aug	417.00	403.00	402.50	403.00	N.A.	N.A.
Oct	394.00	378.50	378.00	379.00	N.A.	N.A.
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	349.00	350.00	N.A.	N.A.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	340.00	342.00	N.A.	N.A.
10,206 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	996.00	975.00	975.00	976.00	981.00	983.00
Dec	1,034	1,013	1,013	1,014	1,020	1,021
Mar	1,053	1,031	1,031	1,032	1,039	1,040
May	1,066	1,053	1,050	1,052	1,056	1,057
Jly	1,087	1,077	1,068	1,071	1,073	1,074
Sep	1,110	1,095	1,093	1,096	1,098	1,100
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,110	1,125	1,115	1,125
1,936 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,115	1,097	1,109	1,110	1,086	1,087
Jan	1,145	1,113	1,135	1,136	1,110	1,112
Mar	1,114	1,080	1,104	1,105	1,076	1,077
May	1,108	1,078	1,095	1,100	1,070	1,080
Jly	1,114	1,080	1,100	1,105	1,083	1,085
Sep	1,108	1,085	1,100	1,108	1,083	1,085
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,100	1,120	1,080	1,115
4,469 lots of 5 tons.						

Canadian Indexes

October 15, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	406.10	394.57
Toronto	2,336.80	2,311.20

Montreal : Stock Exchange industrials index.
Toronto : TSE 300 index.

Paris Commodi

(Figures in French francs per m
October 15, 1980

	High	Low	Clos (Bid-Ask
SUGAR			
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Dec	4,120	4,025	4,040
Mar	4,305	4,225	4,225
May	4,300	4,255	4,254
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	4,150
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	4,168
Oct	4,070	4,000	4,000
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
800 lots.			
COCOA			
Dec	980	975	968
Mar	1,020	1,015	1,005
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,025
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,035
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,065
Dec	—	—	1,100
25 lots			

Tokyo Exchar

October 15, 1980

	Yen		
Asahi Chem.	280	Mitsubi Hvy	
Asahi Glass	440	Mitsubi Chem	
Canon	745	Mitsubi Cor	
Dai Nip. Print	582	Mitsubi Ele.	
Fuji Bank	418	Mitsui Co.	
Fuji Photo	748	Mitsukoshi	
Hitachi	349	Nippon Elec	
Honda Motor	578	Nippon Stee	
C. Itoh	458	Sharp	
I.H.I.	155	Sony Corp	
Japan Air L.	2,380	Sumitomo B	
Kansai El. Pwr.	910	Sumitomo C	
Kao Soap	455	Sumitomo M	
Kawasaki Steel	1,150	Taisho Mar	
Kirin Brewery	422	Takeda	
Komatsu	378	Teijin	
Kubota	373	Tokyo Mari	
Matsu El. Ind.	888	Toray	
Matsu E. Wks.	605	Toyota	

New index : 494.89 / Previous : 495.22
Nikkei-DJ index : 7,374.27 / Previous

To Our Rea

Because of transmission between New York and closing prices of the Toro exchange are unavailable f cation in this edition. The grets the inconvenience.

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European Stock Markets

October 15, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	68.00	67.50
AKZO	20.50	20.50
Albert Heijn	72.30	73.80
Algembank	316.00	316.50
AMEV	91.40	91.00
Amrobank	66.70	67.40
A'Dam Rub	3.42	3.48
Boskalis	93.50	95.50
Bredero	192.00	192.00
Buehrmann T	65.30	65.90
Caland Hldg	27.60	28.30
Elsevier	182.00	181.50
Ennia	137.50	138.00
Fokker	31.30	31.50
Gist Brocades	36.10	35.00
Heineken	54.20	52.80
H.V.A.	31.50	31.50
Hoogovens	13.80	13.60
Naarden	15.50	15.80
K.L.M.	61.30	61.80
Nat. Nedder	118.40	118.10
Nedlloyd	98.60	99.00
Oce Vander G	116.40	116.40
OGEM	7.70	7.80
Pakhoed	42.70	43.00
Philips	17.40	17.60
Robeco	194.50	194.00
Rodamco	106.60	106.90
Rolinco	191.50	190.50
Rorento	115.10	114.90
Royal Dutch	191.20	190.70
RSV	44.80	46.00
Unilever	124.80	124.10
Van Ommer	27.00	27.50
VMF-Stork	38.30	39.50
VNU	85.00	86.50

Anp-Cbs Index : 86.98
Previous : 86.90

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,390	1,372
Cockerill	219	220
EBES	1,710	1,750
Electrobel	N.A.	N.A.
GB-Inno-BM	2,210	2,145
GBL (B.lamb)	1,010	1,000
Hoboken	2,400	2,420
Petrofina	5,290	5,350
Ph. Gevaert	1,250	1,250
Soc. Generale	1,140	1,142
Sofina	4,135	4,190
Solvay	2,495	2,475
Traction Elec	N.A.	N.A.
Un. Miniere	716	720
V. Montagne	1,172	1,190

Bourse Index : 107.85
Previous : 108.72

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	80.20	81.20
Allianz Vers.	469.00	460.00
B.A.S.F.	131.00	130.40
Bayer	111.00	111.80
Bayer Hypo	262.00	259.10
Bayer Verein	315.00	314.00
Commerzbnk	162.70	163.50
Cont. Gummi	59.40	58.00
Daimler	279.50	280.00
Degussa	270.00	272.00
Demag	135.50	134.00
D.Babcock	211.00	209.00
Deutsche Bnk	388.50	391.50
Dresdner Bnk	192.50	192.00
Du. Schulte	172.50	172.00
GHH	213.00	212.00
Hapag Lloyd	68.00	67.00
Hochtief	443.00	448.00
Hoechst	110.40	112.10
Hoesch	23.80	23.80
Holzmann	398.00	398.00
Horten	164.00	165.00
Kali u Salz	211.00	210.00
Karstadt	223.00	224.00
Kaufhof	196.50	197.50
K.H.D.	206.70	207.20
Kloeckner	40.00	42.00
Krupp	54.60	54.40
Linde	322.00	325.00
Lufthansa	70.00	70.00
MAN	189.00	189.00
Mannesmann	130.50	131.20
Metallgesell.	318.00	320.00
Muench. Ruck	556.00	556.00
Neckermann	72.50	73.50
Preussag	126.80	127.50
RWE.new	184.00	186.70
Schering	232.00	232.50
Siemens	281.80	281.50
Thyssen	59.80	58.80
Varta	183.00	182.00
Veba	N.A.	142.00
VEW	N.A.	N.A.
Volkswagen	N.A.	N.A.

Siemens Index : 138.63
Previous : 140.21

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew.	0.80½	0.80
AA Co	SN.A.	N.A.
Anglo-Am	N.A.	N.A.
Babcock-Wil	0.96	0.95
Barclays Bnk	4.46	4.43
BAT Ind.	2.73	2.71
Beecham Gp	1.44	1.44
BICC	1.58	1.43
BOC Int'l	0.90	0.89
Boots	2.25	2.24
Bowater	1.63	1.62
B.P.	4.32	4.22
Burmah	1.89	1.84
Coats Patons	0.49½	0.49½
Charter Gold	2.73	2.76
Cadbury Sc.	0.69	0.69
Cons.Gold Fds.	6.75	6.68
Courtaulds	0.63	0.60
De Beer	SN.A.	N.A.
Distillers	2.05	2.06
Dunlop	0.76	0.76
Free St Ged	N.A.	N.A.
GEC	5.35	5.37
GKN	1.89	1.84
Glaxo	2.26	2.26
GUS	4.40	4.38
Guinness	0.80	0.80
Hawker-Sidd	2.32	2.30
ICI	3.28	3.30
Imps	0.78	0.77½
Lonrho	1.18	1.19
Lucas	2.91	2.92
Marks-Spenc	1.03	1.04
Metal Box	2.56	2.52
Plessey	2.56	2.49
Randfontein	SN.A.	N.A.
Rank Org.	1.72	1.69
Reed	1.33	1.32
Rolls Royce	1.32	1.34
Royal Dutch	40.12	40.31
R.T.Z.	4.46	4.48
Shell	4.40	4.38
Thorn (A)	3.34	3.30
Trafalgar H	0.73	0.71
Tube Invest.	2.26	2.28
Ultramar	4.53	4.48
Untd Biscuits	0.83	0.82
Vickers	1.32	1.34
War Loan 3½	N.A.	N.A.
W. Deep	SN.A.	N.A.
W. Driefn	SN.A.	N.A.
W. Holding	SN.A.	N.A.
Woolworth	N.A.	N.A.
ZCI	N.A.	N.A.

F.T. 30 Index : 485.50
Previous : 477.40

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	9.00	9.00
Bastogi	670.00	642.00
Centrale	15,800	15,440
ERBA	4,190.00	4,145.00
EreMarelli	211.00	209.00
Fiat	2,440.00	2,480.00
Finsider	82.50	82.00
Generali		
IFI		
Italcementi		
Italgas		
Italsider		
LaRinas		
Montedis		
Olivetti		
Pirelli		
Snia Visco		

BCI Index : 149.54
Previous : 146.40

Pari

Air Liquide
Alsthom Atl.
BIC
Bouygues
BSN
Carrefour
Cim Lafarge
Club Mediter
Cofimeg
Cie Bancaire
CFP
CGE
CCF
Creusot Loire
CSF
Dumez
Elf-Aquitaine
Ferodo
Gen Occident
Hachette
Imetal
Legrand
L Oreal
Mach Bull
Matra
Michelin
Moet Hen
Moulinex
Nord-Est L.
Paribas
Penarroya
Pernod Ric
Perrier
Peugeot
Poclain
Printemps
PUK
Radiotech.
Redoute
Rh Poulenc
Roussel Uclaf
Sacilor
St Gobain
SkisRossignol
Suez
Telemecan
ThomsonBr
Usinor
Agefi Index : N.A.
Previous : 151.38

Zuri

Alusuisse
Buehrle
B Boveri
Ciba Geigy
Cr Suisse
Elektrowatt
Fisher
Hoff-Roche B
Interfood
Jelmoli
Landis Gyr
Nestle
Sandoz
Schindler
Ste B. Suisse
Sulzer
Swissair
U.B. Suisse
Winterthur
Zurich Ins.
SBC Index : 342.40
Previous : 342.80

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October 15, 1980

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ALLIANCE INTL.c/o Bk of Bermuda,Berm.
— (d) Alliance Intl.SRsvs.($1) ..... 11.7pct□

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond ..... SF 676.80
— (d) Conbar ..... SF 709.00
— (d) Grobar ..... SF 796.00
— (d) Stockbar ..... SF 988.00

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
— (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 17.77
— (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 5.03
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. ..... $ 13.46

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
— (w) Universal Dollar Trust ..... $ 117.9c
— (w) High Interest Sterling £86.5cxd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund ..... $ 25.50
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ..... $ 15.16
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. ..... $ 31.75

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 304.25
— (d) Canasec ..... SF 636.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 61.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 74.00
— (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 132.25
— (d) Ussec ..... SF 980.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 114.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—+(d) Concentra ..... DM 19.40
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 65.00

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (m) American Values Common ..... $
— (m) American Values Cum. Pref. ..... $
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $ 45.21
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $73.15
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd. ..... $ 27.70
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 42.22
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ..... $ 90.93
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. ..... $ 26.94

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 53.64
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$ 16.98
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 13.22
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 12.66
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund ..... $ 16.68
— (w) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund ..... $ 11.91
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 21.49

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ..... Y 1,851
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia ..... $ 35.20

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 224.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 302.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd ..... $ 10.01

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
— (r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. ..... $ 56.41

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,530.50
— (r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,229.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor ..... SF 399.00
— (d) Intervalor ..... SF 58.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 234.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 64.00
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF 88.84

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh ..... SF 27.25
— (d) Bond Invest ..... SF 57.50
— (d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 65.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh ..... SF 147.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 103.00
— (d) Globinvest ..... SF 59.00
— (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 93.75
— (d) Rometac-Invest ..... SF 452.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh ..... SF 540.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 205.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta ..... DM 37.28
— (d) Unifonds ..... DM 17.49
— (d) Unirak ..... DM 48.00

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund
(r) Arab Finance I.F.
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.
(w) CAMIT
(w) Capital Gains Inv.
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund
(w) Citadel Fund
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs
(d) Cortexa International
(w) D.G.C.
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent
(d) Europe Obligations
(d) Energy Intl. N.V.
(w) First Eagle Fund
(w) F.I.R.S.T.
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr
(w) Formula Selection Fd
(d) Fonditalia
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins
(d) Global Fund Ltd
(d) Global Int'l Fund
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B
(d) Interfund S.A.
(w) Intermarket Fund
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)
(r) Int'l Securities Fund
(d) Investa DWS
(r) Invest Atlantiques
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.
(w) Japan Selection Fund
(w) Japan Pacific Fund
(d) KB Income Fund
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.
(w) Luxfund
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund
(d) Nippon Fund
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd
(w) N.A.M.F.
(w) Pretoria Financial
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund
(d) Renta Fund
(d) Rentinvest
(d) Safe Fund
(d) Safe Trust Fund
(w) Samoral Portfolio
(w) Segra (N.A.V.)
(w) SMH Special Fund
(w) Talent Global Fund
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.
(w) Transpacific Fund
(d) UNICO Fund
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund
(w) Western Growth Fund
(m) Winchester Overseas
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd
(w) Worldwide Securities
(w) Worldwide Special

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Di • — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — um Francs; LF — Luxembourg Fran Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per uni Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Susp N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - R price - Ex-Coupon. □ Yield on US$1-00-

هكذا من الأصل

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

October 15, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	5.25	5.25	5.17½	5.21¾	—.00½
Mar	5.44	5.45	5.37	5.41	—.03¾
May	5.51	5.52	5.43	5.46½	—.03
Jul	5.40½	5.41½	5.32½	5.35¼	—.04¼
Sep	5.47½	5.48	5.40	5.43½	—.04
Dec	5.55	5.55	5.50½	5.54	—.04

Sales Tues. 26,034. Total open interest Tues. 81,456, off 488 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	3.63	3.63	3.58	3.60½	—.00½
Mar	3.71½	3.72½	3.68¾	3.70¾	—.00½
May	3.77¾	3.77¾	3.73½	3.75¾	—.00¼
Jul	3.76	3.76	3.72¼	3.74¼	+.00¼
Sep	3.64½	3.64½	3.61¼	3.63¾	—.00½
Dec	3.53	3.53	3.49	3.51	—.01¼

Sales Tues. 57,468. Total open interest Tues. 284,673, up 1,650 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	8.62	8.66	8.52	8.60	—.01
Jan	8.87	8.89	8.75	8.82¾	—.01¼
Mar	9.10	9.15	9.00½	9.09	+.00½
May	9.26	9.29	9.14½	9.23½	
Jul	9.29	9.34	9.19	9.27½	—.00½
Aug	9.17	9.20	9.08	9.12	—.03½
Sep	8.68	8.70	8.51	8.51	—.17
Nov	8.33	8.35	8.14	8.15	—.17½

Sales Tues. 7,254. Total open interest Tues. 167,228, up 632 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Oct	253.50	255.00	251.60	254.50	+1.00
Dec	262.00	262.40	258.00	261.30	+.60
Jan	265.00	265.50	261.50	264.40	+.30
Mar	269.50	272.00	267.00	270.00	+.30
May	271.00	273.00	268.10	270.50	
Jul	271.00	273.00	266.00	270.70	+.20
Aug	268.00	269.50	267.00	268.20	+.30
Sep	259.00	259.00	256.00	258.00	—2.00
Oct	244.00	244.50	241.00	241.00	—3.00
Dec	242.00	243.00	240.00	243.00	—3.00

Sales Tues. 28,423. Total open interest Tues. 78,482, up 2,798 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Oct	26.25	26.40	25.95	26.05	—.08
Dec	26.85	26.95	26.45	26.54	—.16
Jan	27.13	27.25	26.80	26.90	—.15
Mar	27.80	27.95	27.45	27.58	—.12
May	28.15	28.20	27.75	27.90	—.12
Jul	28.45	28.45	28.10	28.22	—.13
Aug	28.25	28.25	27.90	27.90	—.20
Sep	27.75	27.75	27.40	27.45	—.15
Oct	27.17	27.17	26.70	26.70	—.35
Dec	27.17	27.17	26.70	26.70	—.35

Sales Tues. 19,044. Total open interest Tues. 67,439, off 361 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.09½	2.09¾	2.05½	2.07¾	+.00¼
Mar	2.20½	2.21	2.15½	2.18	—.00½
May	2.25½	2.25½	2.20½	2.22½	—.01
Jul	2.19	2.19	2.12½	2.16	—.01
Sep	.	.	.	2.14½	—.01

Sales Tues. 1,176. Total open interest Tues. 7,872, off 88 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	68.95	69.20	68.80	69.15	+.03
Dec	71.50	71.72	71.15	71.65	—.02
Jan	72.10	72.45	71.60	72.45	—.35
Feb	73.25	73.60	72.95	73.47	—.10
Apr	74.47	75.00	74.30	74.97	+.05
Jun	75.40	75.75	75.25	75.75	+.05
Aug	74.55	74.75	74.40	74.75	—.05
Oct				74.45	
Dec	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	—.10

Est. sales 15,437; sales Tues. 20,327. Total open interest Tues. 57,643, up 1,154 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	75.70	76.15	75.45	76.25	+.20
Nov	78.70	79.10	78.45	78.85	+.05
Jan	81.25	81.25	80.50	81.30	+.15
Mar	82.77	82.85	82.25	82.75	—.05
Apr	82.97	83.30	82.53	82.87	—.10
May	83.50	83.30	82.50	82.80	—.20
Aug	81.80	82.30	81.80	82.00	—.30
Sep				81.70	—.30

Est. sales 1,854; sales Tues. 1,467. Total open interest Tues. 8,447, up 10 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	47.80	48.15	47.45	48.27	+.05
Dec	50.90	51.45	50.45	51.37	+.17
Feb	55.25	55.40	54.25	55.22	+.50
Apr	54.20	54.85	53.55	54.65	+.60
Jun	57.30	57.85	56.90	57.72	+.45
Jul	58.60	58.70	57.75	58.65	+.40
Aug	56.95	57.25	56.90	57.25	+.35
Oct	54.50	56.50	54.50	56.40	+.30
Dec	.	.	.	57.50	.

Est. sales 9,746; sales Tues. 13,682. Total open interest Tues. 34,727, up 1,538 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	69.95	71.90	68.10	70.55	+1.35
Mar	69.80	71.75	68.22	70.57	+1.30
May	71.50	72.25	69.95	72.10	+1.20
Jul	72.45	73.40	71.30	73.37	+.97
Aug	72.30	72.17	73.15	72.17	+.87

Est. sales 9,465; sales Tues. 7,796. Total open interest Tues. 19,801, up 543 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	54.00	54.00	53.15	53.52	—.53
Dec	46.90	47.35	46.80	47.35	+.15
Feb	50.25	50.50	50.20	50.30	—.10
Apr				51.05	
Jun	.	.	.	52.55	.
Jul	.	.	.	52.60	.
Aug	.	.	.	52.50	

Est. sales 257; sales Tues. 227. Total open interest Tues. 1,869, off 57 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Oct				53.50	+2.00
Nov	63.00	64.75	63.00	63.00	—1.50
Dec	67.75	68.00	67.75	67.80	—.10

Est. sales 7; sales Tues. 5. Total open interest Tues. 55, up 1 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	182.00	184.50	181.30	183.50	+2.90
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	185.50	187.40	184.30	187.00	+2.30
Mar	199.80	201.50	198.00	200.00	+1.00
May	211.50	212.50	208.40	210.80	+.10
Jul	225.90	226.00	224.00	225.40	+.40
Sep	230.70	231.00	227.50	230.00	—.50
Nov	.	.	.	231.00	—.50
Jan	.	.	.	234.00	—1.00

Est. sales 3,609; sales Tues. 3,396. Total open interest Tues. 14,472, up 216 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	205.00	209.80	202.50	209.80	+4.10
Jan	209.50	211.50	206.50	211.10	+1.50
Mar	213.40	214.80	210.50	214.80	+1.30
May	216.80	218.50	215.00	218.50	+1.50
Jul	221.50	222.50	218.50	222.50	+1.50
Sep	222.50	223.00	221.00	223.00	+1.00
Nov	222.00	223.00	221.20	223.00	+1.50

Sales Tues. 446. Total open interest Tues. 4,250, off 11 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	678.00	682.00	674.00	674.50	—4.20
Nov				679.30	—4.30
Dec	687.00	699.40	685.00	686.00	—5.50
Feb	703.00	709.70	701.50	702.10	—5.50
Apr	726.00	727.00	717.70	718.90	—5.70
Jun	740.00	745.00	736.00	736.10	—5.90
Aug	755.90	760.00	756.00	753.80	—6.10
Oct	774.00	780.00	773.00	771.90	—6.10
Dec	792.50	795.50	787.00	790.40	—6.10
Feb	811.10	810.50	808.90	808.90	—6.20
Apr	829.80	834.00	830.80	827.60	—6.20
Jun	.	.	.	846.70	—6.30
Aug	.	.	.	866.00	—6.30

Est. sales 34,000; sales Tues. 31,767. Total open interest Tues. 219,257 up 2,272 from Mon.

New York Futures

October 15, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	10.15	10.25	10.12	10.18	—0.12
Mar	14.04	14.10	13.82	13.91	—0.18
Apr	16.25	16.29	16.05	16.16	—0.19

Est. sales 2,030; sales Tues. 5,009. Total open interest Tues. 17,467 up 271 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	134.25	135.70	134.25	134.38	+2.27
Mar	134.00	134.70	132.00	133.49	+2.19
May	133.90	134.50	133.50	133.75	+1.92
Jul	133.70	134.50	133.50	133.88	+2.38
Sep	134.00	134.10	133.20	133.20	+1.80
Dec	132.20	132.35	132.01	131.70	+1.70
Mar	131.63	131.63	131.63	131.07	+3.46

Est. sales 2,350; sales Tues. 1,163. Total open interest Tues. 10,841 off 71 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	42.50	42.50	41.25	41.25	—0.85
Mar	43.90	44.30	42.70	42.86	—1.65
May	43.60	43.80	42.94	42.94	—1.00
Jul	42.30	42.35	41.49	41.49	—1.00
Sep	39.98	39.90	39.29	39.29	—1.00
Oct	39.40	39.40	38.40	38.40	—1.00
Jan	.	.	.	25.40	—1.00
Mar	34.65	34.65	34.65	34.45	—1.00

Est. sales 11,786 sales Tues. 11,818. Total open interest Tues. 77,597 up 475 from Mon.

Sugar No. 11 spot 40.26 op-ny-1815 1400edt

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 10 metric tons, dollars per metric ton.					
Dec	2,225	2,228	2,180	2,191	—34.00
Mar	2,305	2,305	2,261	2,270	—30.00
May	2,335	2,337	2,311	2,320	—20.00
Jul	2,393	2,393	2,358	2,361	—21.00
Sep	2,410	2,419	2,410	2,410	—17.00
Dec	2,485	2,485	2,485	2,467	—18.00

Est. sales 1,350; sales Tues. 868. Total open interest Tues. 14,604 up 12 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	92.40	92.40	91.40	91.60	+0.20
Jan	94.80	94.85	93.40	92.40	+0.20
Mar	94.50	94.90	94.80	94.85	+0.15
May	94.80	95.20	94.35	94.55	+0.10
Jul	95.50	95.75	95.25	95.30	+0.20
Jan	97.00	97.50	97.00	97.25	+0.95
Mar	.	.	.	97.75	+1.00

Est. sales 1,200; sales Tues. 2,021. Total open interest Tues. 9,442 off 101 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	87.96	88.66	87.77	88.40	+0.45
Mar	89.60	90.30	89.25	89.98	+0.56
May	89.95	90.68	89.60	90.25	+0.58
Jul	89.60	90.48	89.58	89.95	+0.35
Oct	85.05	85.70	85.05	85.25	+0.28
Dec	82.45	83.00	82.25	82.55	+0.30
Mar	.	.	.	83.00	+0.25

Est. sales 6,500; sales Tues. 7,484. Total open interest Tues. 48,806 off 127 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	94.00	94.40	94.00	94.90	+0.80
Dec	95.60	96.50	94.90	96.45	+0.75
Jan	96.75	96.75	96.75	97.30	+0.70
Mar	98.30	99.00	97.55	99.00	+0.70
May	99.90	100.70	99.15	100.55	+0.60
Jul	102.20	102.20	101.30	102.10	+0.50
Sep	103.25	103.55	103.25	103.60	+0.35
Dec	105.80	106.50	105.40	105.90	+0.20
Jan	106.70	106.75	106.70	106.70	+0.15
Mar	108.10	108.60	108.00	108.30	+0.10
May	110.00	110.30	110.00	109.90	+0.05
Jul	.	.	.	111.50	.

Est. sales 6,800; sales Tues. 4,431. Total open interest Tues. 49,776 up 342 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Oct	2140.0	2145.0	2105.0	2098.0	—22.0
Nov				2106.0	—22.0
Dec	2165.0	2185.0	2125.0	2133.0	—20.0
Jan	2195.0	2210.0	2180.0	2162.0	—19.0
Mar	2250.0	2260.0	2200.0	2217.0	—17.0
May	2285.0	2285.0	2270.0	2252.0	—22.0
Jul	2355.0	2355.0	2255.0	2327.0	—22.0
Sep	2415.0	2415.0	2380.0	2382.0	—22.0
Dec	2490.0	2490.0	2490.0	2465.0	—24.0
Jan				2492.0	—19.8
Mar	2575.0	2575.0	2575.0	2547.0	—18.0
May	.	.	.	2602.0	—17.0
Jul	.	.	.	2657.0	—16.0

Est. sales 4,000; sales Tues. 4,703. Total open interest Tues. 33,274 off 18 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	690.00	698.00	694.00	695.00	
Jan	715.00	720.50	714.00	714.70	—0.80
Apr	740.00	744.50	739.00	740.70	—1.30
Jul	766.00	768.00	766.00	764.70	—1.80
Oct	793.00	696.50	794.00	792.70	—2.30

Est. sales 1,562; sales Tues. 1,919. Total open interest Tues. 12,658 off 92 from Mon.

Cash Prices

October 15, 1980

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.45	2.07
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.66	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00	347.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	102-105	88-89
Lead Spot, lb	0.45	0.58
Copper elect., lb	95½	95¾
Tin (Straits), lb	8.4882	7.7281
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.37½	0.37½
Silver N.Y., oz	21.11	16.520
Gold N.Y., oz	678.30	386.25

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

October 15, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,326.10 f	1,324.50 f
Reuters	1,757.30	1,760.00
Dow Jones Spot	479.29	480.90
D.J. Futures	500.21	501.26

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Dividends

October 15, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Buckbee Mears	Q	.09	11-14	11-1
Funtime Inc	A	.30	12-15	12-1
Thomas Industries	Q	.15	1-1	12-12
Walgreen Co	Q	.44	12-12	11-17

EXTRA CASH

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Sonoco Prod	-	.30	12-10	11-21

STOCK

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Billy The Kid	-	10PC	11-26	10-27
Thomas Industries	-	10PC	1-1	12-12

STOCK SPLITS

Dresser Industries — 2-for-1
EF Hutton Group — 5-for-4
New Park Resources — 2-for-1
Peninsula Resorces — 3-for-2

PROPOSED STOCK SPLITS

Amoskeag — 2-for-1
Inexco Oil — 2-for-1

OMITTED

Mego Intl

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Archer Daniels	Q	.05	11-28	10-31
Bliss & Laughlin	Q	.15	12-19	11-14
Columbia Gas Syst	Q	.64	11-15	10-23
Conoco Inc	Q	.55	12-12	11-7
Cook United	S	.07½	11-14	11-4
Contl Grp Inc	Q	.60	12-15	11-21
Dow Jones & Co	Q	.40	12-1	11-10
Evans Products	Q	.40	11-17	10-31
Fncl Cp amer	Q	.17	12-1	11-3
Gulf Oil	Q	.62½	12-10	11-17
Hart Schaffner&Marx	Q	.35	11-17	11-3
Hazeltine Corp	Q	.08	11-17	11-3
Intl Mnrl & Chem	Q	.52	1-2	12-17
JWT Group	Q	.36	11-28	10-27
Merry Cos	Q	.05	12-15	11-14
Mitchell Egy Dvl Cp	Q	.05	1-5	12-19
Sonoco Prod	Q	.22½	12-10	11-21
TRW Incorp	Q	.55	12-15	11-14

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

October 15, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Cont Teleo	846,700	14¼	—⅜
Texaco Inc	747,800	39¼	+1½
RCA	642,800	31	+2¼
Boeing s	550,900	40¾	+1
MidSoUtl	531,500	12	+⅛
Westgh El	487,400	28½	+2¼
RalsnPur	485,400	11⅞	
UnOilCal s	452,800	51	+3½
East Kodak	433,600	71	+3⅛
Occident Pet	424,300	32⅝	+⅝
StanalCo	411,200	43⅝	+⅝
Mobil	408,300	80½	+2½
Telex Corp	389,600	6⅛	+½
AmerT&T	385,200	51⅛	+¼
BankAmer	382,300	25¼	+⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	48.26	56.37
Advanced	944	816
Volume Up (millions)	32.34	21.84
Declined	582	702
Volume Down (millions)	11.07	19.95
Unchanged	395	385
Total Issues	1,921	1,903
New highs	169	151
New lows	4	5

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	962.54	975.94	959.23	972.44	+10.24
20 Trn	352.87	357.89	350.02	354.79	+1.76
15 Util	113.93	114.42	112.45	113.80	+0.76
65 Stk	358.01	362.74	356.32	361.02	+2.98

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	67.46	+0.04
10 Public Utils	66.98	—0.27
10 Indus	68.03	+0.35

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	134.35	131.59	133.70	+1.48
Industrials	153.22	150.11	152.64	+2.14
Utilities	52.63	51.73	52.23	+0.19
Finance	13.49	13.26	13.37	—0.02
Transp.	21.52	21.05	21.48	+0.41

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	77.24	76.50	77.25	+0.92
Industrials	90.74	90.08	90.74	+1.26
Transp.	70.69	72.13	70.69	+0.86
Utilities	38.95	38.90	38.94	+0.15
Finance	70.15	69.93	70.15	+0.29

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
October 14	142,215	364,650	1,613
October 13	129,870	262,497	1,574
October 10	145,213	313,300	1,429
October 9	146,041	323,720	2,500
October 8	155,467	364,413	1,618

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GlfCana s	491,500	28	+2⅝
MCORes	223,400	10⅝	+⅞
GrBas Pet	177,900	14	—⅝
BowValley s	170,400	21⅛	+1⅜
HuskyOG s	156,300	15⅝	+⅝
DomePetr g	139,400	68	+1⅜
ChiefDvs g	123,400	24⅞	+1⅜
TotalPetl g	108,500	26½	+1⅝
HouOilM	106,200	42⅝	+⅝
DorchstrGas	104,200	53	+4

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	7.48	6.76
Advanced	355	315
Volume Up (millions)	5.28	2.56
Declined	268	321
Volume Down (millions)	1.46	2.92
Unchanged	204	195
Total Issues	827	831
New highs	45	56
New lows	3	3

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
341.11	333.74	341.11	+8.37

International Monetary Market

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Dec	2.3915	2.3995	2.3895	2.3970	+005
Jan		2.3950	2.3890	2.3950	unch
Mar	2.3845	2.3910	2.3840	2.3905	+010
Apr		2.3890	2.3835	2.3895	+005
Jun	2.3830	2.3875	2.3820	2.3860	—010
Sep				2.3845	unch

Est. sales 2,767; sales Tues. 5,578. Total open interest Tues. 14,530, off 791 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Dec	.8612	.8631	.8601	.8612	—12
Jan	.8612	.8615	.8615	.8615	—16
Mar	.8624	.8630	.8610	.8616	—17
Apr	.8625	.8630	.8625	.8625	—17
Jun	.8630	.8635	.8616	.8623	—12
Sep	.8640	.8650	.8633	.8633	—12

Est. sales 2,232; sales Tues. 2,847. Total open interest Tues. 11,089, up 237 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Dec	.5497	.5591	.5496	.5529	—02
Jan				.5555	unc
Mar	.5557	.5582	.5557	.5591	+05
Apr	.5595	.5595	.5595	.5595	—15
Jun	.5630	.5646	.5628	.5646	—04
Sep				.5745	unc

Est. sales 4,823; sales Tues. 6,269. Total open interest Tues. 13,553, up 2,840 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc. No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Dec	.004834	.004854	.004833	.004844	—17
Jan				.004860	—13
Mar	.004871	.004884	.004863	.004877	—19
Apr				.004895	—15
Jun	.004910	.004910	.004910	.004910	—20

Est. sales 1,804; sales Tues. 1,262. Total open interest Tues. 8,144, up 381 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.6119	.6167	.6119	.6133	+21
Jan		.6190		.6190	+22
Mar	.6229	.6273	.6227	.6272	+25
Jun	.6347	.6385	.6345	.6383	+28
Sep		.6500		.6500	+30

Est. sales 3,257; sales Tues. 2,858. Total open interest Tues. 9,502, off 269 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—159

Adams Exp	HarrisCp	SantaFe Ind
Alaskalnt s	Hart SchMx	SntFeInt
Allegh Cp	Hazeltine	SavA Stop
AmeHess pf	HellmnBr	Schlmbrg s
Am Stand	Hillenbrnd	Scoa s
AmesDpt	Homestke s	Sedcolnc s
ApacheCo s	Inexco Oil	ShearLoebR s
Armcoinc	IntrpubGp	ShellOil s
Armcoinc pf	JewelCos	ShellTrns
AtlRichfl s	KerrMcG	Signode Cp
AtlRch 3pf	Keyslnt s	Southdwn
AtlRh 2.80pf	LouLd Exp	SouUnCo
Bandag Inc	Lowenstn	SouUnPr
BankAmRlty n	MarkCt 1.20pf	StdOil Cal
BauschLb	Marriott	StdOilInd s
Bell Howell	McCup	StdOilOh s
BristMyer	Matsush El	Stone Web
Brit Pet	Merrill Lyn	SunComp s
BurlNth s	Mohw Rub	SunComp pf
BurndyCp	MorseShoe	Sundstrand
CBI Ind	MurphyOil s	Sundstrnd pf
CLC Am	Nat Distll	Telex Corp
Comp Bosn	NEngNucl	Tenneco
Consl Rand	NwstEngy s	TexEastn
CoroTech	NwstEng 2.125pf	TexGasTr
Chalncy 4.80pf	Nwstlnd	Texas Intl
Combine	NwstMut Lf	TexOilGas s
CombEn withm	ODECO s	Texasgulf
Donaldsn n	Omark Ind	TexsInt 3pf
DoverCp	Peoples Drg	Thom Ind
East Kodak	Perk Elmr	Tidewater
ElcorCp	Premierlnd	Tokheim
Enserch	Pullman	ToscoCp n
EastGas	Pullman wd	Trans Union
EthylCp pfA	Quanex	TransSou Inv
Exxon	RCA	Tricentrol n
FstMiss Cp	RCA cv4pf	Tymshare
FstUnR Es	RCA 2.12cv-f	UnOilCal s
FlightSaft s	Raymndlnt	US Tobac
FlaEasCst	RecognEq n	VSICp
FluorCp s	RepTexCp	ValeroEnr n
FooteConB	Rexnord	Wall Murr
GF BusEqt	RobrtsnH	Watkins Jhn
Garfnkl Brk	Rockwellnt s	WestPtPep
Gen Instru	Rockwlnt pf	WstCoNA s
Genlnstr pf	Rocklnt pfB	Westgh El
GenPort Inc	Sabine s	Wheel Frye
GenSignal	StJoe Min	WheelF 2pf
GtNor Nek	StRegis Pap	Zayre Corp
Goardnln	Sombos Rst	ZeroCp s

NEW LOWS—3

Comsat	Kings DStr	MACOM wts

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(Continued from Back Page)

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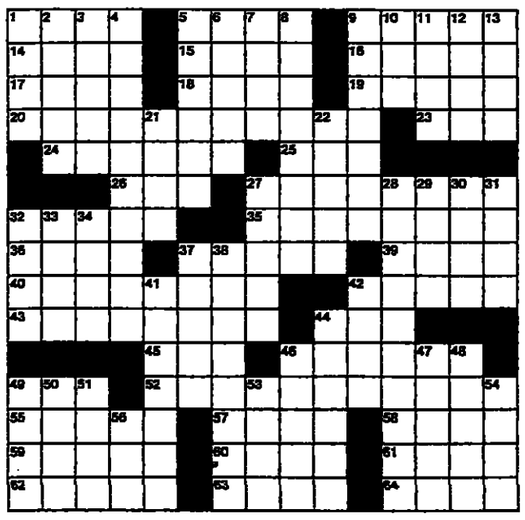


ACROSS

1 Striker at strikers
5 This has teeth but can't eat
9 Chapeau for Corot
14 Adjective for Dave Cowens
15 Place for a race
16 Smorgasbord tidbit
17 Famed family name in baseball
18 The mark of sorrow
19 Actor who wrote "The Moon's a Balloon"
20 Mazursky film starring George Segal: 1973
23 Exemplar for a sluggard
24 Hugo's wife and Astaire's sister
25 Prefix with match or fire
26 "Libera —— a malo"
27 Flat
32 B'way star LuPone
35 Form handled well by Handel
36 Oriental baby sitter
37 Like many a teen-ager's room
39 Printer's machine, for short
40 Where an imam will meet a houri
42 Dickens's "—— House"
43 Loser of the "golden apples" race
44 Tommie ——, noted trumpeter
45 Wahine's gift to a tourist
46 One of Pavarotti's assets
49 Gentle splashing sound
52 Benny theme song
55 Instrument for Stern
57 Hamlet's phrase re hidden Polonius
58 River that sounds muddy
59 Calf that got a bum steer
60 Noxious weed of the Bible
61 Cornelia —— Skinner
62 Angst
63 Abbr. after a list of people
64 City in western Arkansas

DOWN

1 Pink
2 Showy plant
3 Not sotto voce
4 Queen Victoria's famous pianist
5 Padded coverings for teapots
6 Ceramists' requisites
7 Clayey soil
8 Gerald Ford's in-laws
9 Plant used in folk medicine
10 Double this for a Hebrew hymn
11 —— Ridge, great race horse
12 Trim symmetrically
13 Carnival structure
21 French saint (Dec. 1)
22 Ramón ——, celebrated tenor
27 Where Bobby Shaftoe went
28 Leopold's wife in "Ulysses"
29 City near Chautauqua Lake
30 "Strange Interlude" heroine
31 Appropriated
32 Haydn or Hemingway
33 She loves, to Ovid
34 Place in a Mitchell book
37 Actor from N.Y.C.: 1939-76
38 Spend the summer
41 Loved them and left them
42 Bradshaw-to-Swann thriller
44 Part of a window or doorway
46 Dressy headdress
47 Navigator's concern
48 Red dye used in cosmetics
49 He was a lad in 1920
50 Tender passion patron
51 Young aide in D.C.
53 Quod —— faciendum
54 Flattop of the Southwest
56 Aunt, in Avila

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	P	A	R		S	P	L	I	T		I	B	I	S
T	E	L	E		P	R	I	D	E		S	A	G	A
A	R	I	A		L	I	N	E	R		S	L	O	G
N	U	T	C	R	A	C	K	E	R	S	U	I	T	E
			T	A	K	E		I	K	E				
T	H	R	O	N	E		S	P	E	E	D	E	R	S
H	E	A	R	T		E	W	E	R	Y		N	A	T
A	N	T	S		P	L	E	A	S		E	T	R	E
N	N	E		T	R	I	E	R		C	R	E	E	P
E	A	R	L	I	E	S	T		S	P	A	R	E	S
			O	F	F			L	E	A	S			
C	A	L	I	F	O	R	N	I	A	S	U	I	T	E
E	X	I	T		R	E	I	N	S		R	O	O	T
L	I	M	E		M	A	N	G	O		E	L	A	N
T	S	A	R		S	P	O	O	N		S	A	D	A

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGRAVE	19	66	15	59	Overcast	LOS ANGELES	21	70	15	59	Fair
AMSTERDAM	13	55	2	36	Foggy	MADRID	20	68	9	48	Overcast
ANKARA	28	82	9	48	Fair	MANILA	30	86	24	75	Foggy
ATHENS	26	79	15	59	Fair	MEXICO CITY	17	63	9	48	Foggy
AUCKLAND	19	66	12	54	Showers	MIAMI	28	82	23	73	Cloudy
BANGKOK	31	88	23	73	Storms	MILAN	16	61	9	48	Foggy
BEIRUT	25	77	16	61	Cloudy	MONTREAL	8	46	-3	27	Fair
BELGRADE	20	68	9	48	Cloudy	MOSCOW	12	54	5	41	Rain
BERLIN	9	48	5	41	Cloudy	MUNICH	11	52	5	41	Overcast
BRUSSELS	12	54	2	36	Fair	NASSAU	30	86	23	73	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	21	70	6	43	Fair	NEW DELHI	35	95	22	72	Fair
BUDAPEST	15	59	8	46	Cloudy	NEW YORK	14	57	7	45	Overcast
BUENOS AIRES	21	70	14	57	Overcast	NICE	20	68	11	52	Overcast
CAIRO	35	95	21	70	Fair	OSLO	10	50	6	43	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	20	68	15	59	Cloudy	PARIS	14	57	7	45	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	8	46	6	43	Rain	PEKING	15	59	10	50	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	12	54	Overcast	PRAGUE	11	52	2	36	Overcast
DUBLIN	12	54	9	48	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	23	73	19	66	Rain
EDINBURGH	12	54	3	37	Cloudy	ROME	20	68	14	57	Cloudy
FLORENCE	19	66	12	54	Foggy	SAN PAULO	21	70	12	54	Foggy
FRANKFURT	13	54	2	36	Foggy	SEOUL	20	68	7	45	Foggy
GENEVA	10	50	5	41	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	29	84	22	72	Storms
HELSINKI	9	48	7	45	Rain	STOCKHOLM	8	46	7	45	Rain
H.C. MINH CITY	28	82	22	72	Overcast	SYDNEY	19	66	13	55	Cloudy
HONG KONG	28	82	25	77	Fair	TAIPEI	27	81	22	72	Fair
HOUSTON	32	90	21	70	Cloudy	TEHRAN	21	70	11	52	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	25	77	18	64	Fair	TEL AVIV	28	82	15	59	Fair
JAKARTA	32	90	22	72	Rain	TOKYO	21	70	15	59	Overcast
JERUSALEM	26	79	14	57	Fair	TUNIS	27	81	14	57	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	31	88	14	57	Fair	VIENNA	14	57	4	39	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	26	79	18	64	Overcast	WARSAW	12	54	4	39	Overcast
LIMA	24	75	13	55	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	10	50	8	46	Cloudy
LISBON	20	68	15	59	Showers	ZURICH	20	68	11	52	Cloudy
LONDON	13	55	5	41	Foggy		8	46	3	37	Rain

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts at 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1600, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 648KHz and 463M Medium Wave. 5.975, 6.050, 7.120, 7.185, 7.255, 9.410, 9.750, 12.095 and 15.070 KHz in the 49, 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25.650, 21.660, 17.885, 15.420, 12.095, 11.820, 9.580, 7.120 and 6.050 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 25.650, 21.470, 15.070, 11.750, 9.410, 7.130 and 5.975 KHz in the 11, 13, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 50 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25.650, 21.660, 17.880, 15.400, 11.820, 9.410, 7.185 and 6.005 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 1323KHz and 227M Medium Wave. 25.650, 21.710, 17.770, 15.310, 11.760, 9.410, 7.140, 6.120 and 3.990 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25.650, 21.550, 17.770, 15.310, 11.750, 9.600, 7.180 and 6.195 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 25.650, 17.790, 15.310, 11.865, 9.570, 6.195 and 3.915 KHz in the 11, 16, 19, 25, 31, 48 and 76 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 88.900 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: KHz 15.345, 7.325, 6.040, 5.955, 3.980, 1.197, 792, 11.760, 9.760, 1.296 in the 19.7, 41.1, 49.5, 50.4, 75.7, 251 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 25.5, 30.7 and 232 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle East: KHz 15.205, 11.915, 9.760, 7.200, 6.040, 1.260 in the 19.7, 25.2, 30.7, 41.7, 49.7, 238 meter bands.

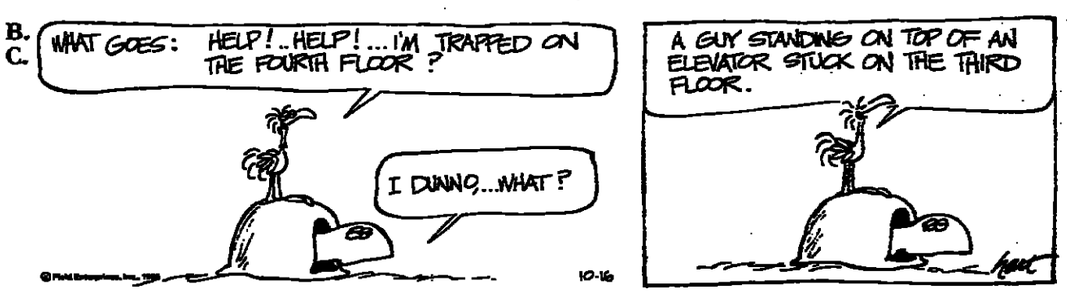
East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17.820, 17.740, 15.290, 11.760, 9.770, 26.000, 6.110 and 1.575 on the 14, 16.9, 19.6, 25.5, 30.7, 11.5, 49.2, 190 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21.540, 17.740, 15.205, 11.915, 9.760, 7.105 on the 13.9, 16.9, 19.7, 25.2, 30.7 and 49.2 meter bands.

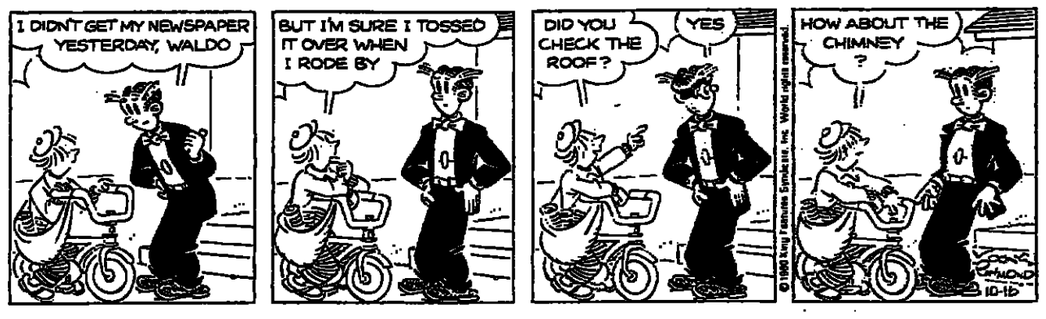
Africa: KHz 26.040, 21.460, 17.870, 15.230, 11.915, 9.740 7.280, 6.125, 5.995, 3.990 on the 11.5, 13.8, 16.8, 19.6, 25.2, 30.8, 41.2, 49, 50, 75.2 meter bands.

PEANUTS

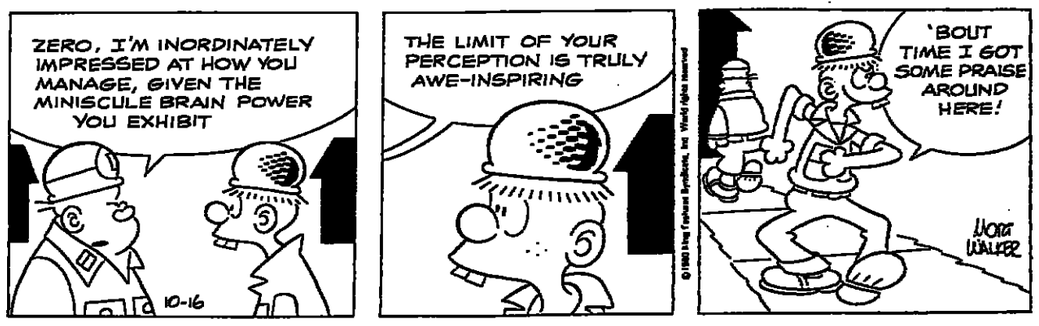
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

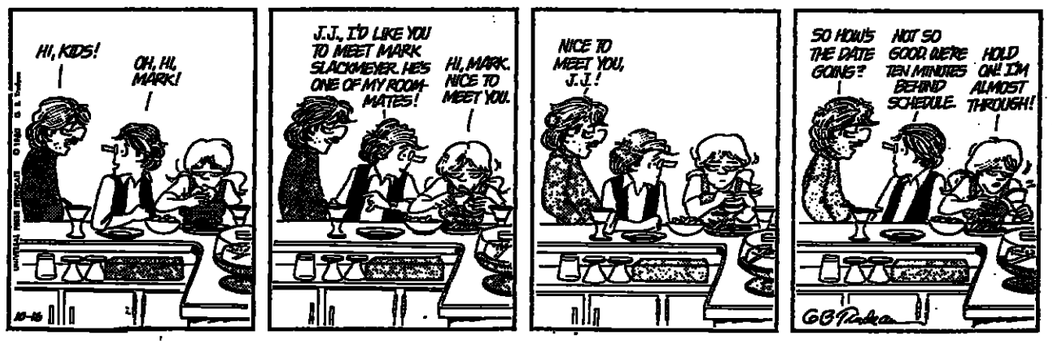


ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INFEK

ORACK

CLIPSE

RETAUN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE "_____ _____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: IRONY DINER MURMUR WHOLLY
Answer: What the watch repairman liked to do on his vacation—UNWIND

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DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

INGRID BERGMAN
My Story
By Ingrid Bergman and Alan Burgess. Delacorte. 504 pp. $1

Reviewed by Larry Swindell

IN formal interviews and informal conversation, Ingrid Bergman has been ever forceful and articulate, revealing an intelligence perhaps as rare as her own vibrancy. Talking, she sounds like a writer, and one may suppose that she is ideally equipped for autobiography. She may be that, and we may never know for certain. "Ingrid Bergman: My Story" is a fascinating, annoying, irresistible yet ultimately unsatisfactory hodgepodge of a book.

It is a strange and possibly unprecedented sort of collaboration between Bergman and British author Alan Burgess. This is no as-told-to account, nor does Bergman's own prose reek of ghostly assistance — in which case it would probably be "better" written but artificial. In all of the 27 substantial "chapters," Bergman and Burgess continually pass the narrative ball back and forth, with neither ever quite running with it far enough. She writes in the first person, he in the third.

She will recall, for example, being in Paris in 1956 for a starring engagement on stage in Robert Anderson's "Tea and Sympathy," and will make brief mention of her initial meeting there with Lars Schmidt, destined to become her third husband. There she fades out and Burgess fades in, reporting Schmidt's account of that meeting with Bergman and the beginning of their romance.

Burgess is a one-man Greek chorus, at times suggesting one of those TV commentators endeavoring to tell us what the president *meant* in his press conference, after we've heard what the president *said*. Burgess is always Bergman's spokesman, is too often her cheerleader, and sometimes suggests the official apologist that she clearly does not want.

Certainly Burgess' linguistic and reportorial performance is several cuts above standard fan-magazine journalese, but the way the people at Delacorte have put this business together, that seems to be his strategic function. Well, it doesn't really work. Time and again we are near to being transported by the Bergman personality and by her admirable candor, then here's Burgess interrupting again, breaking the rhythm, shattering the near-trance.

Beyond any doubt, "Ingrid Bergman: My Story" will be enormously successful in the marketplace. She's a commanding presence, all right, but the plain truth is that she has a fabulous story to tell. It's a life worth reading about, for its high artistic accomplishment and for its extraordinary real-life romantic and melodramatic appointments.

By 1948 Ingrid Bergman, American films less than a decade following solid apprenticeships in movies of her native Sweden, had reached a pinnacle of reputation and public favor such as very few stars had ever scaled. She was the foremost international star, and in her euphoria she wrote an impulsive but sincere letter to Roberto Rossellini, the foremost international director of the immediate postwar period.

They made the "Stromboli" movie and fell in love. Scandal of Hollywood proportions erupted when Bergman conceived a child, although Bergman was then married to Dr. Peter Lindstrom. That was Ingrid Bergman's fall from grace. Later, of course, Hollywood and America forgave and re-embraced her. There were more triumphs on stage and screen. Rossellini, no longer in the picture, was portrayed as a rogue in the U.S. press, but it is Bergman's provocative contention that she ruined him. "There was no thought in my mind that I would ever divorce Roberto. I would have gone through anything and still stayed with him, had such hell to marry him in the first place. Besides I could not leave him because I would have felt I had abandoned something that I had been part of. Rossellini, after all, who took the first step, did."

The people who fill out her book are a casting director's dream. Ingrid Bergman hardly bothers to tell us about characterization. She expects you already to know that Cary Grant and Alfred Hitchcock are wonderful fellows without having to be told by her. More frustrating is the account of her frustrated attempt to become friends with Greta Garbo, who inspires rather pities.

Memory plays tricks even on Ingrid Bergman, who recalls that Garbo at MGM when she was there to make "Adam Had Four Sons" — which, however, was a Columbia picture. And names get misspelled, but they are supposed to tend to those matters.

Altogether the Bergman autobiographical performance is responsible one. She adds authentic flesh to the bones of the legend and persuades us of her equivocation to her profession and motherhood. She gives her sense of shape, but shape is not efficiency in her book.

Larry Swindell is the book editor of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

SHELLEY
Also Known as Shirley
By Shelley Winters. Morrow. 511 pp. $14.95.

Reviewed by Faiga Levine

SHELLEY WINTERS was born in the office of New York's famous Group Theatre when she was "about 15." The midwife, a secretary-receptionist, advised her that "Shirley Shrift isn't a very good name for an actress." So "Shirley" was transformed into "Shelley," the name of her favorite poet, and "Shrift" gave way to "Winter," her mother's maiden name. "Years later," she writes, "in their infinite wisdom, Universal Studios added an S to 'Winter' and made me plural."

This is one "show-biz" autobiography that is an absolute delight. Although the writing style and quality range from conversational to occasionally stilted, disorganized and poorly edited, the vitality that pours from every page is overwhelming. One cannot help but be amused, amazed and admiring of the ingenuous, wisecracking, street-savvy blonde who traveled "the rocky road that leads out of the Brooklyn ghetto to . . . two Oscars . . . four hit plays, five Impressionist paintings, six mink coats [her Linus blankets], 99 films," and who became a "liberated lady" along the way.

Shirley/Shelley Shrift/Winters is a born storyteller. Her photographic memory served not only to master scripts overnight, but to store up all the stories, tastes, textures, smells and feelings of her early childhood in St. Louis in the bosom of her mother's family. Although those were Depression years, the richness of their large, closely knit family life cushioned her from feeling its effects.

Life changed drastically when her father decided New York was the true Mecca of capitalism. There, uprooted from family, shocked by her father's breakdown, her parents' vicious arguments and suddenly realizing just how poor they really were, Shirley retreated into fantasy and movies.

Only one teacher recognized potential in this undisciplined nature of a student, pushing her to study to be a writer or actress. "But, she had no idea of the contentions of my home. The only safe place . . . was the stairway to the roof." At 14 she organized a three-month strike at Woolworth's where she worked part-time. She became a garment-center model, pretending to be 18. She also worked her way into the national company of the union musical, "Pins and Needles." But then, she was fired, "squealed" about her false age card. Dismissal was swift for Shirley, coupled with strong advice that she study theater professionally.

This is only the beginning of Shelley Winters' odyssey. From here on, every page is jammed with the famous names with whom she lived, loved, worked, struggled and fought. Her descriptions are colorful, gutsy, funny and not always in her favor. Here are hilariously fascinating vignettes of Marlon Brando, Marilyn Monroe, Howard Hughes, Elizabeth Taylor, Frank Sinatra, George Cukor. The only major disappointments are a certain dearth of details about her relationship with the Actors Studio in New York and Charles Laughton's acting classes in Hollywood, and a total lack of an index.

Shelley Winters was still Shirley Shrift when she decided she wanted to be an actress before anything else. She has lived that life, though not always wisely or happily, with all the emotional turbulence and pain it contains, this is a fascinating, engrossing, funny book. Outrageous, garish, foolish, tremendously talented, rather wonderful.

Faiga Levine is theater critic of The Jewish Week. She wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE — By Alan Tr

ON the diagramed deal, North and South bid themselves to a borderline slam. Normally the chance of collecting a singleton or doubleton queen of trumps in this situation is 52 percent, and there is slight danger of a quick club ruff for the defense. West led the club ace and then played another club on the second round, which won in dummy.

South planned to cash the A-K of hearts, but he took care to lead the heart nine from the dummy. East fell from grace by covering with the ten. South was a happy man when the ace won and West showed out.

South used dummy's entries in spades and diamonds to finesse in trumps twice, and the slam was home. If East had played low promptly when the heart nine was led from dummy, the slam would have failed.

NORTH
♠AK104
♡963
◇K72
♣KQ9

WEST
♠Q7652
♡—
◇984
♣AJ1082

EAST
♠983
♡Q10
◇J10
♣74

SOUTH
♠J
♡AKJ742
◇AQ3
♣653

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	1♠	2N.T.	Pass
3♡	Pass	3♠	Pass
3N.T.	Pass	4♣	Pass
4◇	Pass	4♠	Pass
6♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the ace of clubs.

هكذا من الأصل

Red Smith

Losing Series Handicappers

...ark Times Service

...PHIA — On Oct. 3. Thomson hit The ...nd the game will al... ...embered for that. It ... and last game in the ... off between the New ...ts and Brooklyn ... the last of the ninth ...lyn led, 4-2, with one ...Giants on base. Then ... a baseball into the ...left field and got it all ...s in one piece, 5-4.

...ds in Hot Corner

...ays be Bobby Thom... ...et it could have been ...the story of two third ...y Cox of the Dodgers ...obinson, Clete Boyer ...ynor rolled into one ...rything the Giants hit ...ide of the infield be... ...n his sure hands. ...vas having it hard. At ...stole second with a ...eady there, taking the ...a possible big inning. ...Dodgers went ahead, ...s got past Thomson ...ey were all scored le... ...hits, but Cox would ...em all. Then Bobby ...this far, and became

...gle Combat

...ladelphia Phillies and ...Royals started the fi... ...f this year's tourna... ...e championship of ...ca, there was a temp... ...w the competition as ...at, Mike Schmidt ...ge Brett, mano a ...are both third base... ...e the best ballplayers ...ns, their records cry ...parison. ...390 this season and ...runs. Schmidt led the ...8 home runs and had ...ach is odds-on to be ...valuable player in his

...yals swept the Yank... ...three-game pennant ...t hit two home runs, ...times and drove in ...d his three-run homer ...h inning won the last

...game playoff against ...the National League, ...ed .208, knocked in ...struck out six times. ...ne 1 of the World Se... ...in clear but bitterly ...ther in Veterans Sta... ...rs were saying Kansas ...win it all because the ...ague playoff — bi... ...able and wildly excit... ...atidily played, where... ...als rubbed out the ...h efficiency and ut...

...o that way, of course, ...who fancies that he ...p a World Series or ...any individual will ...our to seven games is ...ol's paradise. ...he Phillies are physi... ...after a summerlong ...ualify for the playoffs ...barehanded struggles ...tros, the last four of

...mains Critical

Associated Press

...ELES — Welsh ban... ...oxer Johnny Owen re... ...ritical condition in a ...a. Owen has been un... ...ice being knocked out ...tor in the 12th round ... championship fight ...e has undergone two ...ions and is on a life... ...on.

which went extra innings. Certainly Tug McGraw's left arm is tired, for he pitched in every game with Houston.

To Recapture the Rapture

Maybe they are emotionally drained. Perhaps they feel subconsciously that they completed their job when they escaped from the Astrodome alive and perhaps they will be unable, try though they might, to recapture the first wild, careless rapture.

On the other hand, maybe the Royals have had it too easy, walking off with the divisional championship by Labor Day, resting through most of the last month and polishing off the Yankees like breaking sticks. "In Kansas City," Brett said after the last playoff game, "beating the New York Yankees is the ultimate." What, then, is left to prove?

Trying to handicap a World Series is foolish. Assigning a member of the cast to the star's dressing room is idiotic. All that can be said is that Schmidt and Brett are made for the role.

Had the Course

Schmidt is a rangy redhead, quiet, conscientious and resolute. When he starts hitting home runs or striking out he may continue for some time. But he completed the strike-out course against Houston. He could start hitting home runs any time.

Brett is a strapping athlete who played football as well as basketball in El Segundo High School in California and then began building his body. He is a blithe spirit who shines after dark. He flirted with a batting average of .400 this year, missed that goal by 10 points and set his sights on a team championship. Both he and Schmidt are splendid on defense.

This is the first time since 1920 (Brooklyn-Cleveland) that a World Series has matched two teams that never won a World Series. As the clientele in this town dislikes being reminded, the Phillies have played in the National League for 98 years and before this month they participated in nine World Series games. They won one, the opener of the 1915 series against the Red Sox.

The Royals are only 12 years old and now are pennant winners for the first time. In 1976, 1977 and 1978 they and the Phillies topped their division and lost in the playoffs.

Basing his calculations on past performances, an objective handicapper would have to conclude that neither team could win this thing.

Transactions

BASEBALL
National League

CHICAGO—Mike Roarke, pitching coach, retired.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

SAN DIEGO—Signed Garfield Heard, forward, to a one-year contract.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

HOUSTON—Acquired Dave Casper, tight end, from Oakland for undisclosed draft choices.

NEW YORK JETS—Signed Wesley Roberts, defensive end. Placed Wesley Walker, wide receiver, on the injured reserve list.

OAKLAND—Acquired Joe Campbell, defensive lineman, from New Orleans for an undisclosed draft choice.

ST. LOUIS—Released Jim Childs, wide receiver.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

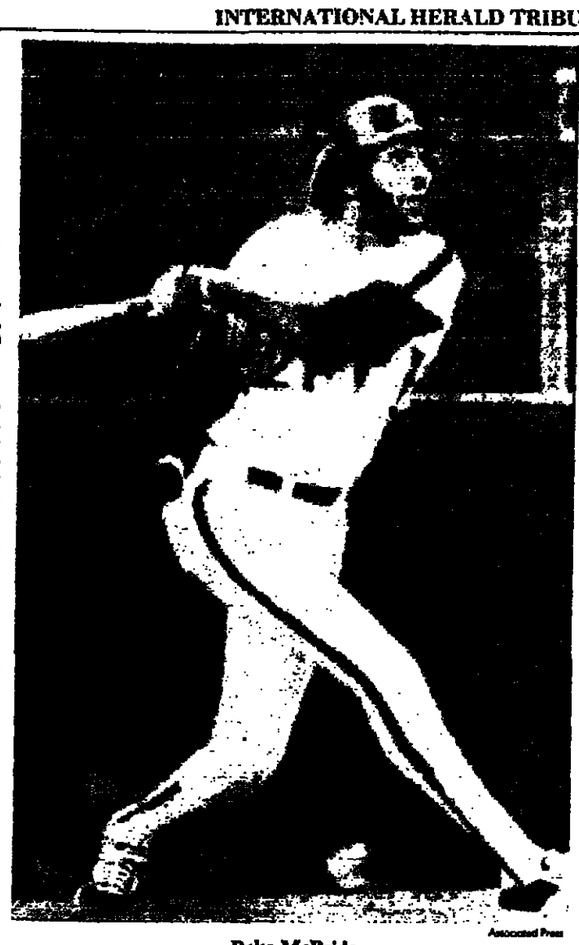
MINNESOTA—Returned Brad Palmer, forward, to Victoria of the Western Junior Hockey League.

NEW YORK RANGERS—Sent Doug Sullivan, left wing, to New Haven of the American Hockey League.

SOCCER

FORT LAUDERDALE—Announced Bob Lenarduzzi, general manager, was being relieved of his duties.

SAN JOSE—Named Jimmy Gabriel head coach and signed him to a two-year contract.



Associated Press

Bake McBride
The home-run swing that put the Phils ahead to stay.

U.S. Olympic Goalie A Born-Again Bruin

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Jim Craig played four games for the Atlanta Flames last season, but the U.S. Olympic goalie dates the start of his National Hockey League career from the night he fulfilled a boyhood dream to play with the Boston Bruins.

"I consider this my first NHL game," the local hero from North Easton, Mass., said after his first game as Boston's goalie, a 3-2 victory over the Montreal Canadiens Sunday night.

'Dream Game'

"I played for a team that I wanted to play for for a long time. I played against a team I wanted to beat the most. It was a dream game," he said.

Less than a week after the Olympic hockey team won the gold medal last February, the 23-year-old Craig was in the nets for Atlanta, winning his first pro game. But the memories of Atlanta are not happy.

"In Atlanta, I didn't even want to get my skates on," Craig said. The Flames already had two goalies when Craig joined them late in the season. He had played hockey without a break for more than a year before turning pro.

"I wanted to go in there and be at my best, and I wasn't at my best," he said.

He may not have been at his best Sunday night with the Bruins, who traded for him in the offseason. But he was good. Craig turned aside 20 shots and held the Canadiens, who played without Guy Lafleur and Larry Robinson, scoreless for the first 47 minutes. Rogie Vachon was the goalie in the Bruins' first two games.

"I've played a lot of hockey," Craig said. "I wasn't so much nervous Sunday as just dying to get started. I'd sat and watched Rogie play two games and I wanted to get in there. I felt comfortable Sunday from the start."

Midway through the first period, Craig nearly gave up his first goal as a Bruin. Pierre Larouche broke in alone and fired a backhander that seemed headed for an open net. But Craig got his stick in the way just in time.

"I was lucky," said the former Boston University goalie. "He made a good move and he had me." But the capacity crowd of 14,673 was there to see a dream come true; giving up that goal just wouldn't have fit in.

"I remember going to the old Boston Arena at five o'clock in the morning to practice and hoping that some day I could play at the Garden," Craig said.

"I looked around Sunday and saw some of my old buddies in the stands and I was thinking, 'They're up there in the seats and I'm down here on the ice.' What a thrill."

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
N.Y. Islanders	2	0	1	12	8	5
Philadelphia	2	1	0	14	9	4
Calgary	1	1	2	14	14	4
Washington	1	1	0	5	3	2
N.Y. Rangers	1	2	0	13	14	2
Smythe Division						
Colorado	3	0	0	13	5	6
Chicago	2	0	1	12	10	5
Vancouver	2	0	0	13	5	4
St. Louis	1	1	1	14	14	3
Edmonton	0	2	0	6	18	0
Winnipeg	0	2	0	5	9	0
WALES CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Pittsburgh	2	1	0	15	14	4
Los Angeles	1	1	0	10	5	2
Hartford	0	2	1	12	20	1
Montreal	0	2	0	6	8	0
Detroit	0	2	0	4	13	0
Adams Division						
Boston	2	1	0	12	9	4
Quebec	1	2	1	15	21	3
Minnesota	1	0	0	9	3	2
Toronto	1	1	0	7	10	2
Buffalo	0	1	1	6	7	1

Tuesday's Results

St. Louis 5, N.Y. Islanders 5 (Bobych 1 (3), Zuke 2 (2), Federko 2 (3); Goring 1 (2), Kelbur 1 (2), Tambellini 1 (1), Gillies 1 (1), Bossy 1 (2)).

Calgary 4, Los Angeles 2 (McKendry 1 (1), Vail 1 (1), Lovelace 1 (2), Lever 1 (1); Simmer 1 (1), Dionne 1 (1)).

Colorado 4, Quebec 1 (Pierce 1 (3), Cosne 2 (3), Sheehan 1 (1); A. Stastny 1 (1)).

Rally From 4-0 Deficit

Phils Win Series Opener, 7-6

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

PHILADELPHIA — The Kansas City Royals have said with pride for years that they play a tough "National League style" of baseball. But Tuesday night, in the first game of the 77th World Series, the Royals were introduced to real here's-spit-in-your-eye ball by the Philadelphia Phillies.

This Series got exactly what it needed: The first fall-classic victory by the Phils since 1915. Their 7-6 come-from-behind triumph over the favored Royals dramatically improved the potential for bristling theater in this confrontation between two often-scorned franchises that have been inured to failure for decades.

Calling Card

The Phils handed out their new calling card — one that has come into circulation only in the past two months. Its motto reads: "Don't Tread on Us."

The Phils might have folded, even before 65,791 fans in Veterans Stadium. After all, this game seemed a throwaway when the Royals tattooed the Phils' desperation starter, rookie Bob Walk, for a pair of two-run homers, one by Willie Mays Aikens and one by Amos Otis, in the first three innings for a 4-0 lead. What chance had they against Dennis Leonard, the Royals' three-time 20-game winner?

But this team is not like any of its Phillie predecessors. It has been imbued with the spirit of one of the game's great players and personalities, Pete Rose. In Game 1, Rose did not get a hit, but, many Phils say, he changed the game.

Between the Lines

In the box score, you will not find Rose's moment of gamesmanship and leadership. Instead, you will see that the Phils scored five runs off Leonard in the third, capped by Bake McBride's three-run homer, to take a lead they never lost. You will see that they built that margin to 7-4 and then called on 36-year-old Tug McGraw to get the last six outs after Aikens had hit his second two-run homer of the game off the wild, hittable, but gutty Walk to cut the lead to a run.

The psychic sequence that will not show came in the third. In the top half, after Aikens had taken Walk deep with one on, just as Otis had the inning before, the Royals continued their romp with a walk and two singles. The final hit — a single to left by Clint Hurdle — should have loaded the bases and knocked Walk out of the game. Manager Dallas Green admitted after the game that he was already walking up the dugout steps to hook him.

But the Royals made a double blunder. First, third base coach Gordy MacKenzie sent slow Darrell Porter home from second base. A strong throw by rookie Lonnie Smith from left field had Porter out by 20 feet to end the inning. But Porter commited a worse sin. He practically tiptoed the last 10 feet into catcher Bob Boone's arms and allowed himself to be tagged out to end the inning with two men on base.

Narrow Interpretations

That could only be interpreted two ways in a big-league dugout. Either the Royals didn't have the gumption to play hard in the biggest series of their lives, or, more likely, they held the Phils in a sort of professional contempt and thought their 4-0 lead would suffice. "Why rub it in?" the good-manners play said. "We can beat these guys easy. Why get bruised in the process?"

Immediately, the Phils rallied.

Larry Bowa singled, stole second and scored on the first of two RBI doubles by Boone. Next, wild and woolly Smith singled to left, moving Boone to third. But Smith, as is his wont, allowed his flying feet to outrun his brain; he was trapped rounding first and run down as Boone scored.

The Royal slate seemed clean. They still led, 4-2, and Leonard had the bases clear with two out.

Getting What He Wanted

Up came Rose. After falling behind two strikes, he stepped into a low-inside Leonard pitch and deliberately took it on the calf. He was the aggressor and Leonard the aggrieved. But Rose seized the moment. Instead of rubbing his leg, or looking at the umpire, he charged the mound. For a second, it seemed Rose wanted to precipitate a brawl. He was halfway to Leonard and got what he wanted: Leonard stepped backward.

Rose had made his point — Porter wasn't alone. The other half of the Royal battery wanted to play clean-fingernail baseball, too. So Rose made an abrupt right turn and sprinted to first.

Leonard was shaken. He walked Mike Schmidt and then threw a low fastball that McBride, with his 31-inch, 31-ounce toy bat, golfed over the right-field wall. The game had changed for good.

"The key to this game was when Pete got hit," said Green, who also had the brainstorm of batting McBride cleanup for a day, on a hunch. "He got us juiced. He doesn't have to get a hit to get us going."

"Rose tried to intimidate them, and he did, especially their pitcher," said McGraw. "We've got some things to prove. People are talking like the National League champions couldn't beat the Taiwanese Little League. My strongest desire is to prove [broadcaster] Howard Cosell wrong. He said they went to the well one too many times by calling on me on Sunday [in the fifth playoff game against Houston]. Howard doesn't know enough about the game of baseball to say that."

Fighting in Unity

That blast is part of a general Phillie mood of trying to prove that they are no longer the placid, laid-back, take-what-comes, too-bad-we-lost-again Phils. "This team has learned to fight together," said Rose.

"For the last month, it's been like we were trying to find our way out of a forest," said McGraw, who fanned Willie Wilson to end the game with a flourish. "I'm not going to compare this team to the [1969] Miracle Mets. That was a different forest. No time to think about that. You just want to find your way out of this woods and then get drunk on Irish whiskey."

Each Phillie had his own good reason for celebration. Boone responded to the mild embarrassment of batting last by getting three hits. The 23-year-old Walk, the first rookie to start and win a Series opener since Joe Black of the Dodgers in '52, was delighted to survive three two-run gopher balls for an unesthetic but glorious victory. "Call me 'Boom-Boom,' " joked the kid who has won only one game since Sept. 4, but now joins Hall of Famer Grover Cleveland Alexander as the only Phillie pitcher ever to collect a Series W.

'Courtin' the Devil'

"When you don't got the fastball, you're courtin' the devil. I realize that with our staff worn down they didn't have any choice but to start me. But I didn't feel like any sacrificial lamb." And spindly McBride, so often at odds this year with Green, and likely to be traded, got the most symbolic and crushing blow with his unexpected homer.

The Royals, on the other hand, have a lot to forget about the vital Game 1, since the Phils now have Steve Carlton (24-9) ready for Game 2 against Larry Gura. "What's this mean?" said a testy Royal Manager Jim Frey. "It means we can't win it in four games. We'll have to go to a fifth game."

A Different Dance?

Would Frey have liked to see Porter do a different dance with Boone on that play at the plate? "If Porter had tried to knock him into the cheap seats, he might have gotten hurt himself," said Frey. "But, yes, I'd certainly rather have seen him slide."

The Phils are far from being out of their forest. After 97 years of wandering, it's hard to get the proper compass setting. But on a baseball field Pete Rose is always true north. The Phils took his lead and the woods around them now seem far less dark and deep.

The Box Score

KANSAS CITY	ab	r	h	bi	PHILA	ab	r	h	bi
Wilson lf	5	0	0	0	LSmith lf	4	0	2	0
McRae dh	3	1	1	0	Gross lf	1	0	0	0
GBrett 3b	4	1	1	0	Rose 1b	3	1	0	0
Aikens 1b	4	2	2	4	Schmidt 3b	3	2	1	0
Porter c	2	1	0	0	McBrid rf	4	1	3	2
Otis cf	4	1	3	2	Luzinski dh	3	0	0	0
Hurdle rf	3	0	1	0	GMaddx cf	3	0	0	1
Wathon rf	1	0	0	0	Trillo 2b	4	1	1	0
White 2b	4	0	1	0	Bowa ss	4	1	1	0
Wshatn ss	4	0	0	0	Boone c	4	1	3	2
Total	36	4	9	6	Total	33	7	11	6

Kansas City	022	000	020— 4
Philadelphia	005	110	00x— 7

E—Leonard, DP—Philadelphia 1, LOB— Kansas City 4, Philadelphia 6, 2B—Boone 2, GBrett, HR—Otis (1), Aikens 2 (2), McBride (1), SB—Bowa, White, SF—GMaddox.

	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
Kansas City						
Leonard L,0-1	3 2-3	6	6	6	1	3
Martin	4	5	1	1	1	1
Quisenberry	1-3	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia						
Walk W,1-0	7	8	6	6	3	3
McGraw S,1	2	1	0	0	0	2

Walk pitched to two batters in eighth.
HBP—by Leonard (Rose), by Martin (Luzinski). WP—Walk. T—3:01. A—65,791.

United Press International

Surrounded by Knicks, Philadelphia's Maurice Cheeks gets off a pass TUesday night. New York won the NBA game, 113-93.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	2	0	1.000	—
New Jersey	2	1	.667	½
Boston	1	1	.500	1
Washington	1	1	.500	1
Philadelphia	1	2	.333	1½
Central Division				
Indiana	2	0	1.000	—
Atlanta	2	0	1.000	—
Milwaukee	1	1	.500	1
Cleveland	1	2	.333	1½
Chicago	0	1	.000	1½
Detroit	0	4	.000	3
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
San Antonio	2	1	.667	—
Utah	2	1	.677	—
Dallas	1	1	.500	½
Kansas City	1	2	.333	1
Denver	0	2	.000	1½
Houston	0	2	.000	1½
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	2	0	1.000	—
Phoenix	2	0	1.000	—
Golden State	1	1	.500	1
Portland	1	1	.500	1
San Diego	1	1	.500	1
Seattle	1	2	.333	1½

Tuesday's Results

San Antonio 109, Kansas City 103 (Gervin 39, Silas 27; Birdsong 33, Wedman 17).

Atlanta 122, Boston 116 (Johnson 22, Roundfield 19; Parish 23, Bird 19).

New York 113, Philadelphia 93 (R. Williams 25, Cartwright 22; Erving 17, Mix 14).

Seattle 85, Dallas 83 (Westhead 24, Brown 14; Houston 19, Baynes, Washington 14).

Cleveland 99, Detroit 91 (Mitchell 26, Smith 18; Kaiser 22, Tyler 18).

Chef Calls Shot: Score of Game 1 Writ Big in Pate

United Press International

PHILADELPHIA — Customers at the restaurant at the Barclay Hotel here may pay more attention today to chef Charles Lotka when he ices duckling pate.

At dinner time Tuesday, Lotka displayed a dish decorated with a ball and a bat and the letters P-K in honor of the World Series opener between the Philadelphia Phillies and the Kansas City Royals.

As a finishing touch, Lotka embellished the pate with a score — 7-6 — which indeed was the score when Game 1 ended at Veterans Stadium several hours later.

U.S. Soccer Squad Ends European Tour

The Associated Press

LONDON (AP) — The U.S. National Soccer team concluded its European tour with a 1-0 loss against England's B team at Manchester Tuesday night. Coach Walt Chyzowych believes the team can qualify for the 1982 World Cup finals in Spain. "We have gained a lot of confidence from our performances here," he said.

The U.S. team won only one match on its tour, beating Luxembourg 2-0, but drew 1-1 with Portugal. It lost two matches to West German club teams.

College Football Polls

United Press International

NEW YORK — The United Press International board of coaches' top 20 college football ratings after six weeks, with first-place votes and records in parentheses.

1. Alabama (29) (5-0)	606
2. Southern Cal (7) (5-0)	551
3. Texas (3) (5-0)	536
4. UCLA (2) (5-0)	508
5. Notre Dame (1) (4-0)	440
6. Georgia (5-0)	402
7. Florida St. (5-1)	357
8. North Carolina (5-0)	301
9. Nebraska (4-1)	298
10. Ohio State (4-1)	277
11. Pittsburgh (4-1)	176
12. Penn State (4-1)	154
13. Baylor (5-0)	111
14. South Carolina (5-1)	76
15. Arkansas (4-1)	60
16. Iowa State (5-0)	35
17. Missouri (4-1)	34
18. Oklahoma (2-2)	27
19. Miami (Fla.) (4-1)	18
20. Brigham Young (4-1)	17

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The top 20 teams in The Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, season's records and total points:

1.Alabama (52)	5-0-0	1,327
2.So.California (8)	5-0-0	1,224
3.Texas (4)	5-0-0	1,201
4.UCLA (4)	5-0-0	1,186
5.NotreDame	4-0-0	1,052
6.Georgia	5-0-0	1,028
7.FloridaState	5-1-0	921
8.NorthCarolina	5-0-0	856
9.Ohio State	4-1-0	819
10.Nebraska	4-1-0	811
11.Pittsburgh	4-1-0	615
12.PennState	4-1-0	549
13.Baylor	5-0-0	472
14.Arkansas	4-1-0	463
15.SouthCarolina	5-1-0	461
16.Missouri	4-1-0	319
17.Oklahoma	2-2-0	229
18.Miami, Fla.	4-1-0	179
19.IowaSt.	5-0-0	129
20.Stanford	4-2-0	84

Series Schedule

Game 1
Philadelphia 7, Kansas City 6
Oct. 15
Kansas City at Philadelphia
Oct. 17
Philadelphia at Kansas City
Oct. 18
Philadelphia at Kansas City
Oct. 19
X-Philadelphia at Kansas City
Oct. 21
X-Kansas City at Philadelphia
Oct. 22
X-Kansas City at Philadelphia
(X-if necessary)

TODAY
RACING AT ENGHIEN
A magnificent jumping event with
THE GREAT STEEPLE CHASE OF ENGHIEN
4 years old and over
on 5,000 m.
200,000 F
FOR THE WINNER

An Exercise in Comparative Fine-Tuning

Choice Seats Available in the Stadium of the Mind

...Harris is the author of "Bang. The Drum Slowly" and other ...iggen baseball books.

By Mark Harris
New York Times Service

...ORK — For almost everybody, a game of professional base... ...an image before it was a reality. We heard about it before we ...epending on the year of our birth, it came to us first as a ...ough the air into that blind box we called radio. Or it came to ...ures moving on a screen that, in its early stages (I'm remem... ...e Yankees and Dodgers in the World Series of the early ...ften appeared to be men gallantly struggling through a snow...

...s the picture was fine-tuned or cabled, the snowstorms ended, ...introduced and the visual transmission of the game equaled ...m we could have generated out of mere imagination. This ...olored clarity was known as television.

Nondeprivation

...ision better than radio? Each brings a different kind of satis... ...Each has different uses and emphases. When radio was all we ...was good enough, marvelous beyond telling. One set oneself ...the score-pad and beverage and followed the action without ...test sense that he was somehow deprived by the fact that he ...wing something he could not see.

..., he may have seen it better, for he saw it in the stadium of ..., where nothing intervened, free of the limitations of realism. ...idly in 1932 Babe Ruth's pointing to the fence, hitting the ball ...nd thereby crushing the Chicago Cubs and every National ...m. I saw vividly, my head poked through the open window of ...y's automobile, the first All-Star Game ever played, when ...bell for the National League mowed down by strikeouts five ...n Leaguers in succession.

Well and Truly Seen

...s not now occur to me that I did not literally see those things. ...m as truly as I saw Dave Parker in the 1979 All-Star Game ...remarkable game-saving throw from right field — saw Parker ...throw not once, not twice, but half-a-dozen times at least by ...cle of instant replay and slow motion. Of replay, nobody had ...d in 1933. And life itself was slow motion.

...of those days aching to know the score may not was pleased ...If somebody posted the line score somewhere outside a shop or ...on a banner from a window. It was knowledge in depth to ...o was pitching, who hit a home run. "How did they get those ...e third inning?" one asked, and someone told how, perhaps ...ly, perhaps not.

For details, the fan was required to wait for the 7 o'clock sports resume, delivered once upon a time by a fast-talking sports announcer named Ford Frick, who signed off with "Adios" and rose to become no less than the commissioner of baseball. The newspapers carried line scores, but they were often incomplete regarding games in the West (St. Louis, Chicago), and sometimes one went to bed ignorant of outcome, forced to wait for the morning newspaper to tell him who had won and how.

Most of us who are interested in the baseball results choose to watch on television in preference to radio. Some purists among us contend that they watch best by following the television picture and the radio voice — I appreciate that. And a few people scorn television for radio altogether on the ground that the more we see with our eyes the less we truly see in that stadium of the mind where the best excitement dwells.

Radio left things to the brain, to the imagination and to fantasy. On radio we saw the whole baseball field because we saw it in our minds through wide-angled fantasy. We knew no limits upon our vision. We were our own camera. Pictures arose in our imaginations from the merest hints of things. Our minds were tubes that seldom blew.

Radio was awe. The awe was produced by remoteness. No baseball player ever entered my house by radio, as he seems to do by television, staring at me in my own rooms through the eye of the camera, telling me quietly in his soft-spoken voice, through the mediation of an interviewer, how things have been going with him. Television reduces awe.

Distant Gods

In the days of radio, we scarcely knew the faces of the players, and so they were gods in ways the modern player can never be, whose face is familiar to us, whose stance and style we so clearly see, who sweats, who spits, who tugs at his crotch; whose tight-fitting uniform in living color reveals his merely mortal form.

When radio was alone in the field, it provided a different order of excitement. It gave sound and language to the fantasies of boys who not only played the game but announced their own actions in the voice of radio.

"This is your neighbor Bobby Smith Jr. at the plate, folks. Look at those muscles! Here comes the pitch, . . ." — and there it went, powered by the voice of the radio announcer.

The announcer was the key. He was the whole show. He supplied excitement at a level the television announcer can never achieve, for the voice of radio was free to tell it not as it was but as he cared to dramatize it. The world was his. He was describing things his listeners could not see, nobody could check him out. He made a crowd of 900 fans sound like 50,000 with tricks of his trade.

And yet, without doubt, almost all of us watch baseball games on television, which we prefer to the particular kind of excitement radio offered. Television is a partial view. Yet we choose it.

Radio is a supplement to television. Radio is what you listen to when television is unavailable — when you are driving your car, tending shop, walking the street, bathing. It is at such moments that you must set the scene for yourself, as everybody did in radio days.

The old form imitates the new, and wisely. The voices of radio are no longer the voices of excitement, as they were when they were the only voice. They have modulated themselves, striving to be informative, as if they know that they are only holding actions; you will tune them out as soon as you can get to a TV set.

Mindlessness Abolished

The voice of radio came to us in duet with a roar of the crowd, but radio can no longer hold us on a plateau of indiscriminate excitement. Television has abolished the mindlessness of continous excitement.

Fans are released to see for themselves the reason and symmetry of the game. As in all drama, baseball's moments of supreme excitement are periodic, not continuous. Not the announcer's excited descriptions of fine plays, but the sight of fine plays increase appreciation of the idea of baseball and develop its audience. Radio conveyed excitement. Television brings an accurate, hard image out of which everyone may make his own excitement at beckoning moments.

In television the voice of the announcer is not so much provocation to excitement as background to the action. The announcer does not excite; he informs. Our eyes now see that scene our fantasies created in the days of radio. Our vision forces modesty, silence and discretion upon the television announcer. Only a fool dares to describe what we can see for ourselves.

History has ordained that the pattern of broacast baseball follow from excitement to information. Radio served the fantasizing fan; television serves the viewer watching the game for himself. That being so, little wonder that baseball has moved from a focus upon heroes and myths toward an obsession with its finances and feuds.

Cruel but Salutory Light

Television is close-up. In politics and in warfare in recent years television has cast a cruel but salutary light upon realities. Baseball is neither war nor politics, and whether it required the cruel light of television I do not know. But we may be better off than we were for its having brought us closer to an understanding of the way the game is played afield and the way it is played by the menand women at every level of enterprise.

Truth is better than fakery, and we are better off for having come to the end of the spurious excitement that was radio at worst. We are free to enjoy the act of observing for ourselves the real rhythm of the sport.

Art Buchwald

Which Candidate Are You Against?

WASHINGTON — What makes this election year different from all other years is that no one seems to be discussing which candidate he's supporting, only which candidate he's not voting for.

I went into a bar the other night and the stranger on my left said. "Who are you going to vote against this year?"

Buchwald

"I haven't made up my mind yet," I said honestly. "All the candidates have given me a reason to vote against them, but I still have to wait until I see what they do in their last week."

"That makes sense. If you decide now you're going to vote against one of the three, you get committed. And if the other two say something, you might want to vote against them instead."

"Can I buy you a drink?" I said.

"That would be nice. This election really gives you a thirst. You know I was against Carter a long time ago, and I was certain that I would not vote for him. But then the Republicans nominated Ronald Reagan and I said, 'Wait a minute, Lester. Reagan looks like a guy you could vote against just as easily as Carter.' "

"You can say that again. Personally, I didn't have anything against Reagan until he started campaigning for office. But after hearing some of the things he said, I thought to myself, 'This guy bears watching. He could get us into more trouble than Carter — and that's saying a lot.' "

Lester warmed up to our conversation. "You know I've never had anything against John Anderson because I didn't know who he was. I thought he'd fade away in New Hampshire. But now that he's a third-party candidate, I'm thinking about voting against him."

"If you do that," I said, "you'll be wasting your vote. Voting against Anderson will only get you Carter or Reagan."

"That's what my wife said." Lester told me. "A vote against Anderson is like no vote at all."

"Besides, it would endanger the two-party system. An American should either vote against a Republican or a Democrat in the upcoming election. At least we know where their parties stand on the issues."

* * *

Lester said, "It's my turn to buy you a drink. Now the way I see it, if we vote against Carter, we won't have four more years of what we've got now."

"But that doesn't mean we'll get anything better with Reagan. He's promising everything, but that doesn't mean he can deliver on any of it. A vote against Reagan could keep us out of a war."

"That's what Carter says, but Reagan says he isn't telling the truth. If I find out Carter is lying I'm going to vote against him."

Lester said, "It's your turn to buy me a drink."

I replied, "Sorry about that. It's too bad we can't split our vote."

"How's that?"

"I'd like to vote against Carter's economic policies and Reagan's foreign policies."

"That would solve it for us," Lester agreed. "But we have to vote against the man and not his policies."

"I'm afraid so. They sure put us in a heck of a spot this year. Remember how easy it was to vote against someone in a previous election?"

"Do I? I could decide who I was against right after the conventions and never waver until Election Day. Now I'm afraid to wake up in the morning, because I never know what the candidate I'm against at the moment has done the night before."

Picasso Remnants

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The remnants of two works by Pablo Picasso have been found beneath the surface of the painter's "Family of Saltimbanques," which the National Gallery of Art has owned since 1962. Gallery officials announced that an X-ray analysis of the painting revealed two works long considered lost, "Circus Family," a 12-figure group scene, and "Two Acrobats," done on the same canvas.

Emily Dickinson in the Ascendant

Fame is the one that does not stay
— Its occupant must die
Or out of sight of estimate
Ascend incessantly.
— Emily Dickinson

By James Atlas
New York Times Service

AMHERST, Mass. — Emily Dickinson's reputation ascended incessantly at the symposium here recently convened in honor of the 150th anniversary of her birth, although it was not the only event in town; the leaves were turning (among the Related Sesquicentennial Events listed in the symposium brochure was "fall foliage in the countryside"). But for the 300 scholars who traveled from as far away as Finland, Egypt and West Germany to consider Miss Dickinson's character and art, it was the poet's interior drama that predominated.

David Porter, the symposium director, set the tone with a paper entitled "Reading the Mysteries." Miss Dickinson, he contended, was "one of the emblematic figures of modern consciousness." It was an assertion that one resisted at first. What after all, did this reclusive temperament, who lived a life of such strict austerity that it became a legend in itself, have to say to a contemporary world noted for its hyperactivity and short attention span?

A great deal, as it happened. Richard Sewall, professor emeritus of English at Yale and author of an imposing two-volume biography of Miss Dickinson, offered a vigorous defense of Dickinson studies. " 'No one will want to read two volumes about Emily Dickinson,' " he recalled his wife objecting as the professor's biography grew longer and longer over the years. "They'll want to read four."

Remote Existence

Despite an existence so remote from the life of her society that, in the words of Professor Porter, "there is almost no outside reference, no proximate reality, no dialogue with her time, no Civil War" in her poetry, Miss Dickinson remains a strangely compelling figure. Afflicted with a morbid shyness — what she called "a cowardice of strangers" — this outwardly spinsterish recluse articulated in her verse a range of emotion that encompassed jealousy, sexual passion, rage against mortality, religious ecstasy and doubt.

The subject was "inexhaustible," Professor Sewall declared. "I did what I could, but I've only got one life to live. We've just begun on on Vinnie and Austin," referring to the poet's sister Lavinia Norcross Dickinson and her brother William Austin Dickinson.

Dr. John Cody, a psychotherapist and author of a well-known psychobiography of Miss Dickinson that "made a great stir," in the moderator's words, quoted whole poems by heart. "There's nothing so great about normality," observed Dr. Cody in a reassuring tone. "What's important is genius."

Two speakers later, Sandra Gilbert, an associate profesor of English from the University of California at Davis, said: "Will we ever be able to say, 'Will the real Emily Dickinson please stand up?' " And with that, the synmposium was thrown open to questions.

The audience was fervent in its response. A mother of 12 rose to say that both she and her brother, a Trappist monk, worshiped Miss Dickinson; a man from San Diego State insisted the poet was "a really funny person" and berated the audience for being "grim." "She didn't become a recluse because she was so funny," Professor Sewall muttered into the microphone.

The man from San Diego State was all for "calling 'stop' " to this incessant critical scrutiny — until a scholar from Switzerland leaped up. "That's easy for him to say," complained the Swiss, pointing a minatory finger at the man from San Diego State. "He's just published his own book on Emily Dickinson." And so he had.

Listening to the speakers, one recalled the poet's dictum: "Tell all the Truth but tell it slant — / Success in circuit lies." That method was much in evidence here.

Dickinson scholars have a passionate affection for the poet; to her closest readers, she is "Emily."

Reception

After one spirited session, the scholars repaired to Miss Dickinson's home for a reception. Purchased a few years ago by Amherst College and lovingly restored, the handsome red-brick house on Main Street — known as the Homestead — was built by the poet's grandfather in 1813. Emily lived there from 1855 until her death at the age of 55 in 1886.

In her bedroom, one local scholar gave an erudite history of the furniture, quoting from the poet's letters. Another removed the white dress that had figured so prominently in that afternoon's discussion — her "oxymoronic costume," as one speaker described it, a symbol of both purity and sexual obsession — from the closet where it hung encased in a plastic envelope.

"She lived in her father's white house situated near a cemetery on a lot that is presently paved with asphalt and occupied by a Mobil gasoline station," Professor Porter had noted with more than a touch of disapproval, referring to one of the poet's earlier residences. But in Amherst, despite the encroachment of filling stations, the imprint of her genius is still highly visible.

Poet Dickinson: Reading the mysteries.

PEOPLE: *Gloria Swanson Discl… Joseph Kennedy Sr. A…*

Gloria Swanson says in her forthcoming autobiography that she had an affair with the late **Joseph P. Kennedy Sr.** and he sought official permission from the Roman Catholic Church "to live apart from his wife and maintain a second household with me." Moreover, the 81-year-old actress maintains, "what he wanted more than anything was for us to have a child." For many years there have been rumors that Miss Swanson and Kennedy had a romance that began in the late 1920s, but the appearance of an excerpt from her book, "Swanson on Swanson," is the first time the actress has spoken of the matter publicly. In the Ladies' Home Journal, Miss Swanson wrote that Kennedy's desire to leave his wife, **Rose**, was revealed to her by the late Cardinal **William O'Connell**, of Boston, who told her that it would be impossible. "I am here to ask you to stop seeing Joseph Kennedy," she quoted the cardinal as saying in 1929. "Each time you see him becomes an occasion of sin for him." Miss Swanson said that at one point, Rose Kennedy persuaded her to accompany the Kennedys to Europe. "If she suspected me of having not quite proper relations with her husband, or resented me for it, she never once gave any indication of it." Later, Miss Swanson said, the affair led her husband, the **Marquis de la Falaise**, to ask for a divorce.

* * *

In a brief ceremony conducted by a Nevada justice of the peace, **Henry Ford II**, the retired chairman of the Ford Motor Co., married **Kathleen DuRoss**, the former model who has been his companion for the last several years. Ford, who a few days ago denied that they would be married this week, and Mrs. DuRoss quietly obtained a marriage license at the Carson City courthouse and had the ceremony performed by Judge **Tom Davis**, as five of their friends looked on. The 63-year-old automotive heir was divorced from his second wife, **Cristina**, last February in what was estimated to be a multimillion-dollar settlement. Mrs. DuRoss's previous marriage ended with the death of her husband in an automobile accident.

* * *

The first U.S. all-women team attempting to scale the world's seventh-highest mountain abandoned the climb because an avalanche destroyed a way camp and killed a backup member of the expedition, according to Nepalese officials. The nine-woman climbing team, which included eight Am… and one Swiss, called off its … on 26,810-foot Dhaulagiri … tain after the avalanche … **Lunette Ruth Griffith**, 27, … tralian plant ecologist base… expedition's second camp.

* * *

Maurice Gibb of the Be… pop group was taken off … sonic Concorde jet when … craft's captain ruled he w… suitable for traveling" on th… to Washington, D.C. An of… London's Heathrow airpo… the aircraft was taxiing for … when the pilot radioed for … remove him.

* * *

Prince Charles, heir to the … throne, has become an auth… the publication of his first … 40-page fairy tale written t… his younger brothers. "T… *Man of Lochnagar*," illustr… the president of the Royal … my, Sir **Hugh Casson**, is … dren's story written for the … brothers, **Andrew** and **Edw**… years ago. Profits from the … go to a charity.

* * *

Jacqueline Kennedy Ona… hostess in New York at … pagne dinner for her octo… friend **Diana Vreeland**. O… Publication of the Vreelan… "Allure." Jackie, a Double… tor, handled the book of … graphs of 20th-century … ables picked to illustrate … Vreeland should know. Sh… editor of both Vogue and … Bazaar. On hand were **Glo**… **derbilt**, **Norman Mailer**, … **Duke**, **Andy Warhol**, **Palo**… **so**, **Mary McFadden**, **Osc**… **Renta** and **Mrs. Vincent A**…

* * *

The birthday cake had c… dle on it, and the icing me… it read: "Happy Birthda… mond Lil." **Lillian Gish** ha… her 84th birthday would g… iced, but, her old friend … **Hayes**, being honored in … tion of her own 80th birth… the gathering that Miss G… about to have a birthday, t… birthday was Tuesday, an… **las Fairbanks Jr.** was ho… small gathering of Miss … friends at a luncheon at t… Seasons in New York. … year-old Fairbanks not… present were three actress… under the sign of Libr… Gish, Miss Hayes and Jo… taine, who'll be 63 on Oct. …

—SAMUEL JU…

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